

Winter

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Q: Does the new rate change the Bonds I bought before June 1, 1959?

A: All older E and H Bonds pay more now—an extra $\frac{1}{2}\%$ from now on, when held to maturity. The increase takes effect in the first full interest period after June 1.

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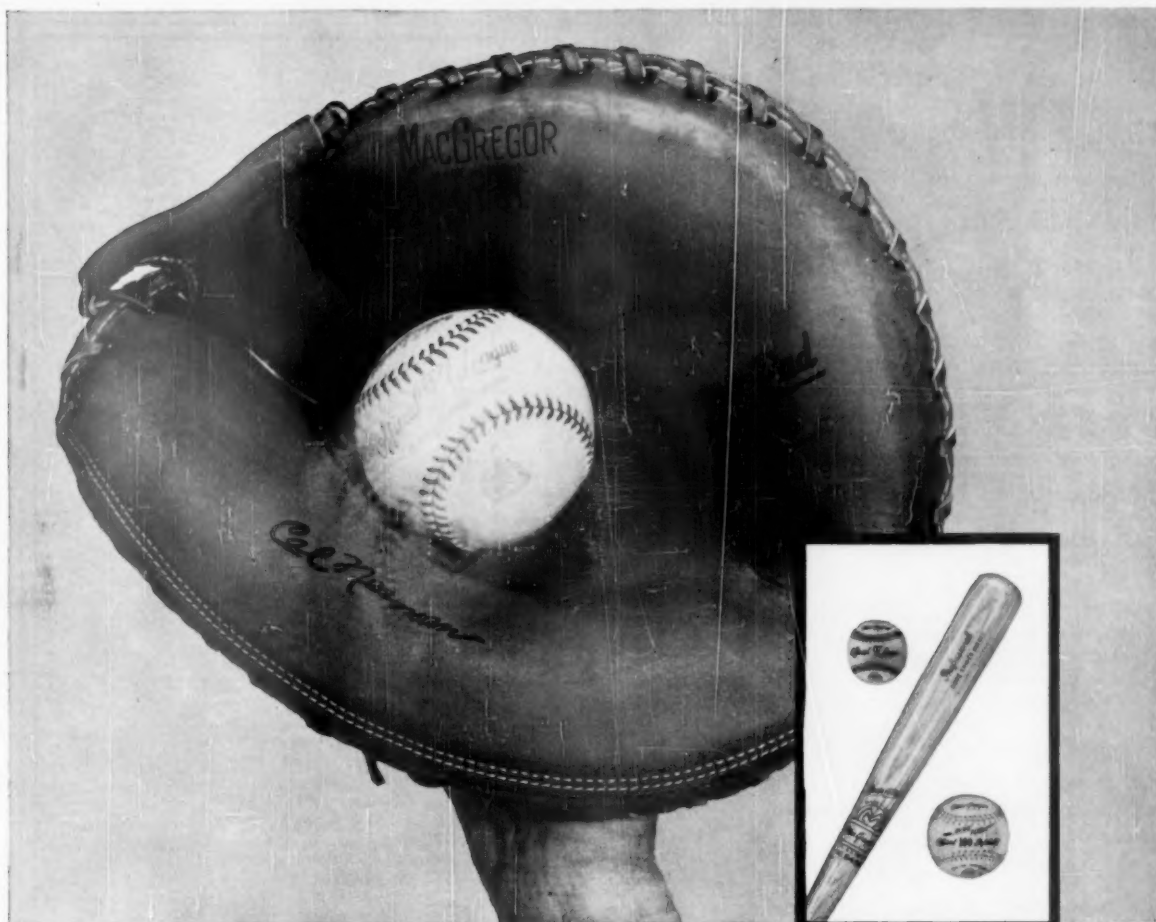
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The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the Association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agen-

cies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

JANUARY 1960



THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

CAUGHT UP in the eternal lure of snow, two girls crouch low to maintain speed as they zoom down a ski trail, marked by proud fir trees. Photo courtesy Sun Valley (Idaho)—Union Pacific.

Next Month

International leisure is February's main theme. Six articles, describing recreation in its various aspects, cover Outer Mongolia, England, and several Far Eastern countries, including Part I of a two-part piece by "Skip" Winans, "Accent on Youth in Asia," written especially for RECREATION. Stanley Stocker has written an article for people who have wondered how to camp outdoors in winter; an article on outdoor floodlighting of recreation areas comes complete with charts and tables; and the centerspread is a remarkable series of ten pictures unfolding the fascinating climb up Mt. Fuji, made by the youngsters of American service men stationed in Japan. "Forty Fathoms Down" (Part I) is a provocative discussion, illustrated with on-the-spot photographs, of just what kind of recreation you can have in an atomic submarine.

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Recreation

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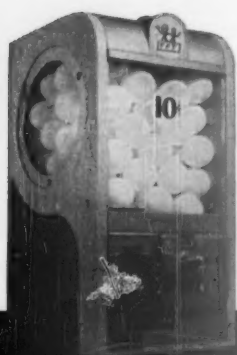
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JANUARY 1960

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Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.

—The Editors.

Friend to Friend

Sirs:

As a regular reader of your esteemed magazine at the United States Information Service Library in Colombo [Ceylon], I am writing with the fervent hope that our society and its members could come in contact with youth clubs and the youth of America in general.

About a year ago our society, known as the Ceylon America Youth Society, was formed, its chief aim being to promote better understanding between the youth of America and Ceylon. The Society has a mixed membership of over three hundred members between the ages of fifteen to thirty years. We believe that our aims could be achieved not only by personal contact [but] by means of correspondence with each other. We therefore invite youth clubs and young Americans to write to us on a people-to-people basis, thus creating a closer bond between our two nations and further to make this world a better place to live on.

On behalf of the members of the Ceylon America Youth Society, I assure you that we Ceylonese are eager to correspond with you all and every one of you will find many friends among us.

WINSTON L. MALAWANA, *Honorary Secretary, Ceylon America Youth Society, G 14, Mangala Road, Manning Town, Colombo 8, Ceylon.*

Don't Turn Art into a Circus!

Sirs:

I am disturbed by the reporting in your November issue of an art fair in New Jersey under the title "Art Comes to Main Street." The cause of my distress is epitomized by one of your picture captions (of people looking at paintings), which reads, in part, "don't be influenced by the experts."

What is good recreation—and I am sure this art fair was—is not necessarily good art. And, judging from your illustrations, this was not; yet your "booster" approach implies that they are the same thing. Now I do not

expect your magazine to provide art criticism, and I agree that everyone has a right to his own tastes; but I regret your completely indiscriminating attitude, as exemplified by the aforementioned quotation, as well as the contents of most of the rest of the article.

The point may seem trivial. I rise to it, however, because a similar transformation of art exhibits into virtual circuses in my city has been bad for art, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many working artists (as distinct from suburban housewives who enamel cufflinks). Don't get me wrong: amateur art fairs can be good recreation, but the implication that what's good for recreation is good for art ("don't be influenced by the experts"; don't learn; don't think; have fun) can lead only to further mediocrity in intellectual and artistic expression, of which we already have more than enough.

WILLIAM FRIEDLANDER, *Associate Executive Secretary, Division on Recreation and Informal Education, Metropolitan Council of Metropolitan Chicago, Chicago 2, Illinois.*

Rotating Specialist

Sirs:

We must consider how we can have "children's recreation planned by people of training and vision, even professional training and broad vision" (as envisioned by Karla V. Parker in "These I Would Like..." RECREATION, October). Specialization within the field of recreation would be the answer. . . . In the urban complex of today instead of having a few children interested in a given program you might have a few thousand all over the city. A recreation leader at a given area may be able to fill this need at his area but at other areas around the city the interest of the leaders may differ; hence the need will go unmet. Thus we see that the recreation department should structure itself around needs; and, as those needs become larger and more specific, so should the structure put around that

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need. The final outcome would be that supervision of all personnel in the city concerned with arts and crafts would be under one person and the same for athletics, dances, trips, and so on. This way we could have "a program to fit their needs in a world day by day growing more complicated, built on knowledge that is increasingly difficult for each one of us, children and adults alike, to find himself, his skills, his capacity for individual expression."

The supervisor in the recreation department should be specialized in a given program, such as tiny tots or the like. He should not be confined to a district within the city but should be confined to an interest group within the city (or a need group). Recreation leaders will be specialized and will rotate from area to area daily with their special talent.

Needs or program are the work unit of recreation, much the same as the nut and bolt in the factory are the work unit. You should structure your department around the work unit and the most efficient way to get it produced.

F. THOMAS, Senior Recreation Leader, San Diego, California, Recreation Department, Cabrillo Community Center.

Clear Concept

Sirs:

The editorial "Concepts of Recreation" by C. Frank Brockman [October] is the briefest, clearest statement on the nature of recreation that I have read or heard in some time. Mr. Brockman's observations reminded me of some bits of philosophy I picked up as a young man when exposed to the late Lebert Weir in the early twenties. He catalogued the great leisure-time interests in a most logical fashion and then concluded:

"If an all-wise Creator endowed each of us with interests that impel us to constructive activity, the least man can do is provide the facilities and leadership for these activities."

Mr. Brockman has expressed this basic idea in most eloquent and convincing fashion.

NATHAN L. MALLISON, Superintendent of Recreation, Jacksonville, Florida.

Valuable

Sirs:

RECREATION Magazine has so improved in its content in recent years that I must write you and say how valuable we find it in this department. The articles which have been selected bear nearly always upon interests and problems of professional recreation personnel, and are exceedingly valuable in improving the quality of community recreation service. It seems to me that one could base an in-service training

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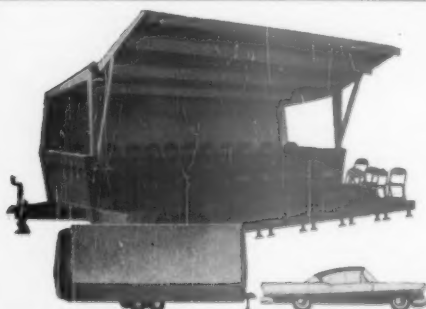
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GEORGE HJELTE, General Manager, Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles, California.



George Hjelle (above) is receiving his thirty-year pin from Mrs. Kay Bogendorfer, president of the Civil Service Commission, in recognition of his thirty years' hard-working service to the City of Los Angeles, Calif.

Any New Ideas?

Sirs:

I am commencing a study on "New Ideas in Recreational Sports." This study, I hope, will furnish material for class lectures in recreation leadership, possibly some activity course research in physical education, a class project paper, and perhaps, if all goes well, some sort of paper to share with other recreation leaders over the country.

On hand I have about twenty new ideas which have been gathered by checking personally or by mail with commercial concerns and recreation departments over the United States. I would like more, if possible. Therefore, this is a plea to any public department, private recreation agency, industrial recreation department, service recreation department, hospital recreation department, or commercial concern (in business to sell only) to send me details, rules, pictures, etcetera of any new game they have devised or used. If the games are slanted toward use by the handicapped, send those along also, as I plan a follow-up later on this phase of "gamery."

My report will, of course, give full credit to the persons or organization sending me the data. I will endeavor to send all who wish a copy of my report once it is finished.

ROBERT L. LOEFFELBEIN, Physical Education Department, University of Southern California, 3518 University Avenue, Los Angeles.

WHICH SYSTEM SHALL PREVAIL?

Frank Pace, Jr.



We have but to think back over the major changes that have occurred in the world over the past ten years and to ponder on the swiftness of change today to realize how much of it is before us as we look to the next ten years.

To mention only one aspect of our changing world, we should remember that scarcely more than ten years ago our country held unquestioned economic and military leadership in the world. Red China was only just born, and our power as against that of the Soviet was clearly preponderant.

The change that has occurred in this comfortable balance of power is easy to perceive. Mr. Khrushchev's confident activities, Russian photographs of the other side of the moon, and Mao's mobilization of China's millions speak for themselves. They promise a future that will require the best that is in us if we are to live on as a rich and powerful nation dedicated to the ideals of freedom.

Thus we will have to be at our best if we are to survive. This means that whether at work or at leisure we must occupy ourselves with worthy pursuits, those that strengthen and refresh. An ancient Greek leader once said that a man could be judged by the type of thing that captured his intent. In a period of remarkable leisure our strength can be sapped by the lushness of our material privileges and our abundance of leisure.

Our competitors for world leadership have made tremendous strides through a system that budgets and closely supervises not only the productive activities of their citizenry, but also their recreation pursuits and their private thoughts. To me it seems apparent that the world of tomorrow will be an infinitely more complex place in which to live; a world that will place an increasing premium on the knowledgeable man of subtle understanding.

In such an atmosphere, the free inquiring mind, of its nature, is clearly superior to the product of any system of regimentation, provided its fullest potential is realized. The abundant leisure provided by our brilliantly successful economic system provides the people of the West with the greatest store of means for individual self-improvement in the history of civilized man.

The next ten years will be the testing period in which it will be decided which system will prevail. Our adversaries have already made sobering gains. But the culture of the West, based on human desires and human dignity, can lead the world to a new golden age of peace and prosperity if we use our resources of time and wealth vigorously and wisely. #

MR. PACE is a former Secretary of the Army and former director of the Bureau of the Budget. He is currently, among other things, a member of the executive board, Greater New York Council of the Boy Scouts of America; a member of the President's Council on Youth Fitness; a member of the national board of the Boys' Clubs of America; president of the National Institute of Social Sciences. Mr. Pace is chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of General Dynamics Corporation, New York City.

Things You Should Know . .

Coming Up!—The 1960 Congress



Get your suggestions for the 1960 National Recreation Congress Program in now! The recently appointed Program Planning Committee includes: Thomas W. Lantz, chairman, R. Foster Blaisdell, Milo F. Christiansen, Anne L. New, Lillian Summers, and Willard B. Stone, secretary. You can send your suggestions directly to Mr. Stone at the National Recreation Congress, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, or give them to

anyone you know on the committee.

The recent meeting of the Congress Policy Committee in Washington, D. C., approved the appointment of the Program Planning Committee members and adopted the Congress theme: "Recreation in America—Today and Tomorrow."

Also approved was the idea of setting up an advisory committee to the Program Planning Committee. Members of this committee will be announced soon.

Meanwhile, reserve the date: September 26-30, 1960, the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

More About the White House Conference on Children and Youth

• The accompanying symbol for the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth was designed by one of the world's largest advertising agencies, J. Walter Thompson, in New York City. Use of the symbol indicates that "we are participating in the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth, March 27 to April 2, 1960.



• Mrs. Rollin Brown, National Recreation Association board member and chairman of the President's National Committee for the Conference, announced that the seven thousand invitations to participate in the conference will be issued by President Eisenhower on January 10, 1960.

• Organized labor is supporting the conference to the tune of a ten-thousand-dollar gift from the AFL-CIO. The presentation was made by AFL-CIO vice-president Peter T. Schoemann, a member of the President's National

Committee of the conference, and William F. Schnitzler, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, on behalf of George Meany (see Page 14). Ephraim Gomberg, conference executive director, accepted the check in a brief Washington ceremony.

► NEW YORK CITY'S MAMMOTH COLISEUM was the setting for the December meeting of the National Swimming Pool Institute. It was claimed to be "the most comprehensive display of swimming pools, equipment, and accessories ever assembled." In addition, the NSPI presented six seminars for persons whose work brings them in direct contact with swimming pools. One seminar was conducted under the auspices of the National Recreation Association and run by Al Cukierski, director of recreation in Garden City, New York.

► THE 1960 WINTER OLYMPICS will take place in Squaw Valley, Lake Tahoe, California, February 18-28. You can obtain a complete guide to the games—including a map, housing application, ticket application, and various kinds of useful information—from the 1960 Olympic Winter Games, 333 Market Street, San Francisco 5.

► WANTED: playwagons, show-wagons, playmobiles, roving playgrounds, play-go-rounds, rambling theaters, stagemo-biles, zoomobiles. If you have any of these facilities and are using them, please send pictures, specifications, and descriptions of their use. We would like to have up-to-date information. Send all information to Siebolt Frieswyk, Program Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

► RECREATION RESEARCH PROJECTS completed or published in 1959 can be included in the National Recreation Association's annual listing only if we know about them. So, please, any individual or organization who completed any such research, send word to George Butler at the Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11. Forms for submitting such information on projects are available on request from the Association.

► A SERIES OF ARTICLES describing the work of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped in nursing homes for the aged and the aged infirm has been running in the *New York Journal American* in the "Life Begins at Forty" column. Author Robert Peterson describes the spirit-sapping conditions existing in most of these homes and what the Consulting Service is doing and plans to do about them. He gives the NRA a big hand and full credit right down the line.

► THE CONSULTING SERVICE, in conjunction with the School of Education of New York University, is holding an institute January 21-22. Subject is "Recreation: a Dynamic in Rehabilitation." For further information, write to: Mrs. Beatrice Hill, director, Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, or to Dr. Edith Ball, School of Education, New York University, Washington Square East, New York 3.

► THE CONSULTING SERVICE also has its fingers in another seminar, this one at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, where Dr. Elizabeth Rosen will give one on recreation for the emotionally disturbed, in cooperation with the Consulting Service. It is particularly aimed at teachers, group workers, and recreation leaders working with the mentally ill in hospitals, special schools, and institutions. For all information about costs, credits, registration dates, and so on, write Dr. Rosen, Box 70, Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, New York. #

FEDERAL ACTION AND LEGISLATION

The 86th Congress during its first session passed a number of bills affecting recreation. Among the more significant legislation were bills to:

- Amend Section I of the June 14, 1926, Act, which authorizes acquisition or use of public lands by states, counties, or municipalities for recreation purposes, to provide that such conveyances shall not be subject to the 640-acre limitation if the land is to be used for public recreation purposes. *P.L. 86-292, 9/21/59 (S-1436)*

- Authorize exchange of certain lands in the vicinity of Everglades City, Florida, to permit development of Everglades National Park and provide for addition of certain donated lands to the park. *P.L. 86-269, 9/14/59 (S-2390)*

- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to carry on comprehensive study of migratory marine fish of value to recreation fishermen to develop sound management and conservation programs. The measure authorizes an annual appropriation of a whopping \$2,700,000 for research investigations. *P.L. 86-359, 9/22/59 (H.R. 5004)*

- Amend the so-called Pesticide Research Act, passed in 1958, to increase from \$280,000 to \$2,565,000 annually the amount spent on studies of effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife. *P.L. 86-279, 9/16/59 (S-1575)*

Inter-Agency Recreation Conference

The 8th Annual Conference of the State Inter-Agency Committees on Recreation will be held in Washington, D.C., May 25-27. William M. Hay, Southern district representative of the National Recreation Association, will act as secretary. Mr. Hay will also act as assistant executive secretary of the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation during the leave of absence of George Dickie from January to March.

Access to Public Lands

The Bureau of Land Management is conducting a survey to determine to what extent "cut-offs" by private land owners interfere with the access to public recreation lands in the West. This augments efforts of the Forest Service which has been trying to solve the access problem for several years. In many Western areas, ranchers and other private enterprises staked out land claims long before the government acquired large holdings of public land.

The government is seeking agreements with the private owners to assure access to these large blocks of recreation lands. If necessary, according to Edward Woosley, director of the Bureau of Land Management, "The Government can institute condemnation proceedings to obtain access routes across private land." In a policy statement, the Interior Department said such condemnation would be used, "but only after" the bureau had been frustrated in obtaining rights-of-way "through more acceptable methods of negotiation and cooperation."

Recreation in Forest Lands

The Forest Service's recently organized research center at Warren, Pennsylvania, will study outdoor recreation in the Northeast as well as wildlife habitat, forest management, and multiple use of forest land. The center, first of its kind in the nation, was created because of rapidly growing demands for recreation use of forest lands, both public and private. Such recreation research is especially pressing in the Northeast where every day more people with more leisure time are turning to outdoor activities.

Researchers at Warren and in nearby Pennsylvania and New York areas will tackle the many problems involved in forest recreation. They will try to find out how camping, hiking, picnicking, hunting, and fishing, and other outdoor activities fit into the concept of multiple use of forest lands and how one activity can harmonize with another. #



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Editorially Speaking

Dorothy Donaldson

Things to Stress in the New Decade

America, if it is not to lag behind other world powers in today's race for a place in the sun, must help its children develop into well-balanced and strong citizens—the leaders of tomorrow. In this situation, recreation leaders are being called upon to play a vital part. Among the many things, therefore, that recreation departments must stress in the new decade are:

Good Leadership—This comes first of all, for it is the key to good recreation, something we cannot do without. You can have a good program without facilities if you have good leadership; but even with the most beautiful facilities in the world you can't have a really good program if you don't have good leadership.

Constructive Leisure—The present clarification call from our halls of learning is for more emphasis on technical and scientific subjects. In the demand for technical specialists, educators are, in some measure, overlooking the need for architects, designers, artists, and so on to work with the mathematicians and engineers.

This leaves the challenge of education-for-leisure squarely on the doorstep of our leisure-time leaders. From them must come the stimulation of interest for creative activities and the arts—activities for the soul, the mind, the spirit of man—and those activities related to health and character building, all so necessary for balanced living.

We will need, therefore, the best and finest recreation leaders we can get, leaders with training, sensitivity, initiative, and vision. Such leaders will not be afraid to plan, will have the heart and the courage to put their plans into effect. We must stress the very best training for recreation leadership; we must adhere to the highest standards.

Education for Leisure—We must educate the general public to the impor-

ance of constructive recreation in our rapidly expanding leisure time; and of the importance of recreation literacy, so that this leisure can enrich individual lives and through these our society and our nation.

For there is bad recreation, too, and people must be educated to tell the difference between the good and the bad. They must be given standards to measure recreation by; they must recognize good recreation and know why it is good and what its value are. There is a great need for an ethics of leisure.

The public must realize that, by participating in constructive leisure activities, they are not "fiddling while Rome burns," that recreation is *not* a frill. People must be more knowledgeable about recreation, if this great new leisure is to mean anything—and who is to make them so?

Development of Individuals—We must also keep our eyes open for potential leaders among our young, and for the gifted, and help them develop their talents and gifts. Sherwood Gates wrote in *RECREATION*, in June 1958, * "Where, I ask you, can the creative aptitudes and abilities, and the leadership proclivities of children be discovered, encouraged, and exercised more readily and effectively than in their freely chosen recreation activities? If freedom and democracy are to prevail, we must find and use talents and skills of all kinds in the decades ahead."

In the light of all of this, we must stress the great importance of individual recreation and plan our programs with the individual, and the individual's needs, interests, growth, and development ever in mind. There, perhaps, has been too much stress on "togetherness" and not enough on what the individual, the nonjoiner can accomplish, create, contribute to today's society.

* Mr. Gates is chief of education, Libraries and Community Services Branch, U. S. Department of the Air Force.

A Plea for Apartness*

Drugged with the togetherness happiness pill, are we losing track of the important fact that each human being inhabits a separate world of his own? And if he is to inhabit that world successfully, there are many things he must do alone and on his own? . . .

One can—and does—see . . . charming youngsters planning a picnic or enjoying a barbecue, or looking at TV, or going to the movies, or swimming at the beach, sun-tanned and carefree. But one cannot, by any stretch of an elastic imagination, think of them apart, as separate and distinct individuals, going their separate ways to read a book, paint a picture, invent a gadget, write a poem—or even just to sulk. . . .

The solitude demanded for creative and intellectual effort, the search for self, needed for real emotional and spiritual growth, obviously just isn't in the cards for this amiable group of "look-alike" youngsters. . . .

Even a young child needs to sit back from life now and then and let his experiences soak in, to judge their value and his reactions to them. How can he ever do this if he is constantly plucked and snatched from one activity to another? How can anyone who is never alone learn to evaluate himself—and to continue the evaluation in the light of new living? . . .

This nation was born, let us not forget, in rebellion and revolution, conceived by men of independent mind and adventurous spirit who questioned old ideas and attitudes, thought boldly and acted boldly. . . . We need to provide our children with opportunities for growth and independence so that they too can become individuals in their own right. That's what constructive apartness means to me.

Something to Think About

In 1956, there were four times as many children killed in streets or on highways than by all the leading childhood diseases put together. In 1957, there were 410 children killed and 15,560 injured; in 1958, there were 530 killed and 19,910 injured while *playing* in the street (Metropolitan Life Insurance Company statistics).

* Dorothy K. White, in *Everywoman's*, February 1958.



Memorial Park Swimming Pool. Houston has scheduled five major swimming pools for completion in next two years to meet growing need.

Five of the courts at Memorial Park Tennis Center. Note night lighting.



A PATTERN FOR ACTION



Telecast at the zoo. Lively commentary on various animals is periodically worked into one of Houston's morning TV shows.

Gus H. Haycock

HOUSTON'S EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH in population and area the past few years has created an almost overwhelming demand for expanded recreation facilities and programs. Each city has its complexities directly affecting the complicated job of providing the most suitable municipal recreation program under the conditions existing in each specific city and with funds made available for this purpose. Houston is expanding vigorously as are many other cities on the Gulf Coast, with new industries continuing to locate here, in addition to the cotton, cattle, and oil business already here. Its deep-water port is second in tonnage in the United States, naturally accelerating all facets and functions of the city and its responsibilities.

Perhaps a few comparisons of Houston today with Houston five years ago will point up some of these complexities. Although a 135 percent increase in land area and a 33 percent increase in population in the last five years is considerable and has placed a heavy burden on the city, the parks and recreation department has been able to secure an 88 percent increase in total budget. The recreation division has had a 29 percent budget increase. The budget includes only operating expenditures for the department. Capital im-

provements are made from park improvement bond funds, \$9,000,000 of which have been approved and allocated for this purpose in the past five years, half already spent.

Influenced by a setting that contains many natural barriers that interrupt traffic flow, and located near large natural recreation areas and resources (within forty miles of the Gulf of Mexico), Houston's most pressing needs have been best satisfied by concentrating on the acquisition and development of neighborhood park sites of from five to fifteen acres.

An analysis of the accompanying statistics will show some of the progress Houston has made in this direction. Although park acreage increased by 57 percent, the number of parks increased by 47 percent. Newly acquired parks are partially developed very quickly after acquisition. Picnic tables, barbecue pits, playground equipment, and ball fields are immediately placed on the park site after the completion of such preliminary work as is required (clearing and grading). Thus, the number of major ball fields has increased 51 percent while the number of lighted ball fields has increased by 86 percent. Picnic tables and barbecue pits for these new areas have increased by 90 percent, playground equipment by 52 percent, and landscaped parks by 48 percent.

The development of major facilities has been primarily

MR. HAYCOCK is director of the parks and recreation department in Houston, Texas.

FIVE YEARS IN HOUSTON

	1954	1959
Population	714,000	950,000
Total Department Budget (Parks, Recreation, Zoo, Golf Courses)	\$1,108,596	\$2,082,025
Recreation Division Budget	\$440,215	\$569,249
Land Area in City Limits	150 sq. mi.	325 sq. mi.
Number of Parks	87	128
Total Park Acreage	2,753	4,330
Neighborhood Recreation-Center Buildings with year-round program	28	36
Swimming Pools	11 (incl. 2 school pools)	35 (incl. 16 school pools)
Ball Fields (Major)	59	89
Lighted Ball Fields	29	54
Schools used full-time during summer months	17	26
Recreation Staff (complete)	312	331
Recreation Staff (full-time)	60	74

confined to construction of neighborhood recreation-center buildings, eight of which were constructed and placed in operation last year, all air-conditioned. A 25 percent increase in this type of facility gives Houston a neighborhood recreation center building for each twenty-nine thousand residents. In addition to these, ground-breaking ceremonies were held on November 20, 1959, for the construction of a half-million dollar downtown recreation-center building, which will be completely air-conditioned, with a seating capacity for 1,800, and which will serve as a district or regional center in our program. This building will include two major gymnasiums in addition to rooms for arts and crafts, golden-age groups, and social recreation. All recreation-center buildings are used for a full-time, year-round, supervised recreation program and are designed to meet the needs of a well-rounded and balanced recreation program for the entire community and for all age groups.

A typical program in one of the neighborhood recreation center buildings during this time of year would be as follows: preschool (for children four to six years of age) two mornings each week; cake decorating one morning each week; garden-club meeting one morning each week; one baton-twirling class for preteens and one for teen-agers each week; a square dance, round dance, or couple dance for preteens, for teen-agers, and for adults each week; three league basketball games each week; one civic-club meeting each week; a Boy Scout and Girl Scout meeting each week. The remainder of the time would be utilized by free play.

During the summer the department operates a recreation program in twenty-six schools in addition to the programs at its own thirty-six year-round centers. This program is in operation from 8 A.M. until 5 P.M. during weekdays for three months. The program is similar to that of the neighborhood centers. Schools are chosen so they fit into the geographical pattern with the neighborhood recreation centers. In this manner it is possible to cover the entire city with a well-balanced summer program.

In order that this program be continued, Houston has tentatively allocated funds (from park-improvement bond funds approved by vote in September) for the construction of the following: five neighborhood recreation-center buildings; two regional recreation-center buildings; five major swimming pools; thirty tennis courts and two tennis centers; ten neighborhood shelter buildings; thirty lighted ball fields; and ten concrete outdoor basketball courts. These are scheduled for completion within the next two years.

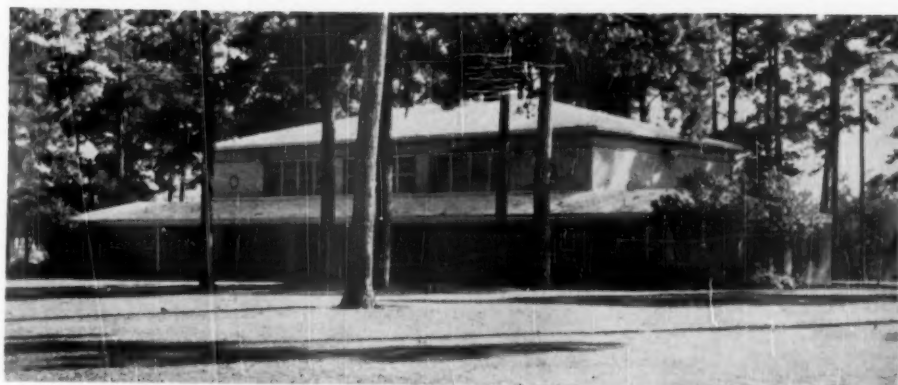
The above statistics reflect none of the major improvements made in the golf or zoo division during the past five years, nor the proposed projects for the next two years. However, they do reflect the type and scope of program to which the recreation division devotes much of its time. As we enter the new decade the challenge is to keep up this pace and provide a well-rounded recreation program with proper, adequate personnel and facilities that will be an asset to the community and mold our citizens into happier and better adjusted individuals. #

Municipal planning is often condemned by the uninformed as visionary and impractical. It is confused with starry-eyed dreaming. Planning, on the contrary, is merely facing facts. It is advance thinking which recognizes that conditions seldom remain static for long. Change is inevitable, and he is wisest who anticipates the trends of the times and prepares for them to the best of his ability. Intelligent foresight is employed by business organizations in working out successful programs. Methods which have proved effective for the individual components of urban society should also be turned to advantage of those individuals acting collectively as a city.—CLAUDE J. DAVIS in *Municipal Planning in West Virginia* (Bureau for Government Research, West Virginia University.)

This is the type of neighborhood recreation center built in 1940's.



This is a neighborhood center constructed in the early 1950's.



Garden Villas Park center finished in 1959 shows modern transition.



Another 1959 center has Quonset roof, slatted ends, is open on sides.



WHAT IS EXPECTED

...BY LABOR



George Meany

Seldom has any segment of the American social-welfare field been presented with challenges as profound as those now facing organized recreation. The solutions to many of our most crucial social problems are currently being sought in that area.

The spotlight of public attention is on recreation services and facilities, paving the way to greater public understanding of the aims of recreation and opening an avenue to increased support for sweeping changes and experimental approaches. The manner in which recreation measures up to these challenges and opportunities may well make the next ten years the most significant decade in the history of the recreation movement.

MR. MEANY is president of the AFL-CIO and has been a union man all his life, starting as the son of a trade unionist. On August 9, 1957, President Eisenhower nominated him as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, the first time a labor leader has been so honored.

...BY MANAGEMENT



Rudolph F. Bannow

Management is counting heavily upon recreation activities to adjust to the changes that are taking place in the American way of life, and the ways in which Americans earn their livings. Nothing is more important to the physical and emotional health of the men and women of industry than proper recreation activities.

So important is this considered that few modern companies would consider locating a new plant or facility in a community without first surveying its recreation possibilities. Management knows that, in seeking competent and gifted personnel, its ability to attract and hold the men and women it wants often is decided by the little theater, the park system, or the Little League. The intelligent person industry desires as an employee is certain to insist upon living in a community worthy of his family.

Industry now spends over eight hundred million dollars each year on recreation—in and out of its plants. Many

MR. BANNOW is national president of the National Association of Manufacturers and president of the Bridgeport Machine Company. He is currently, among other activities, trustee of the Bridgeport YMCA, a director of the Crippled Children's Bureau and of the United Fund of Bridgeport.

OF RECREATION

The labor movement, as a pioneer in, and a supporter of, social welfare, would like to suggest three areas on which recreation must concentrate to meet the challenge of the times. First is the need for recreation for the growing numbers of older citizens. The increase in our aging population, the shift from a predominantly rural to an urban society, and the ability of many millions of mass-production workers to retire because of pension programs—all these factors demand the time and attention of organized recreation. Just as the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities have made retirement planning a priority program this year, recreation, too, must consider this nation's older people as top priority in the next decade.

At the other end of the scale is the youth of America, who should also be a prime focus of the recreation movement. It is evident from today's headlines that the special needs of our young people are not being adequately met. Organized recreation must initiate bold, new programs and re-

shape its existing services if it is to play an important part in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. In addition, recreation can help to improve the physical fitness of our youth, a subject receiving national attention through the work of the President's Council on Youth Fitness.

Finally, we must consider the increase in leisure time for the American worker that will result from the shorter workweek that is sure to come. Part of this leisure time will fall within the province of recreation.

It is the hope of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations that labor can work side by side with recreation in these areas and others as well. It is our hope also that through the facilities of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, cooperative programs can be developed at the community level. For it is in the community that recreation programs are most likely to succeed—recreation that is wanted, provided, and supported by the people themselves. #

companies offer a wide variety of after-hour activities and some even provide programs for lunchtime and piped-in music during working hours. Besides supporting recreation activities for employees, industry heavily supports community activities open to all.

But yesterday's plans will not cover tomorrow's needs. The decentralization of cities and the changing nature of work and of the work force will present new problems. The migration from the cities, for example, confronts us with a need to offer recreation to replace the commercial kinds of recreation left behind in the metropolis. If this is not done, the employees who leave the cities for smaller communities may feel that they have lost heavily in the move. Some familiar kinds of recreation— theater, big-league baseball, four-channel TV—may not be transplanted, but other forms of recreation can be substituted, and many who move may find themselves happier as participants than they were as spectators.

Progress in our factories has eliminated much hard labor, and has "upgraded" millions of the work force by employing their minds rather than their muscles. It also has enabled us to shorten the workday and the workweek, afford-

ing more time for outside activity. The result has been that Americans have become more active, physically and mentally, in their play. The ever-rising level of education is causing a great growth of the cultural forms of recreation.

I would expect to see rapid growth of amateur music and drama groups, art and photography clubs, literary and philosophical societies, and other such activities, which have shown rapid growth in recent years. There is a definite trend to study as recreation, and established recreation institutions are providing the necessary space and instructors in many localities.

Those in recreation fields may find that their jobs will call for catering to a wider variety of individual tastes because we are abandoning the illusion of a "mass culture" and recognizing that creative individuality is to be encouraged.

Thus, American recreation will serve the opposite from the mass gymnastic program of our Communist rivals. Our emphasis will be upon individual development and competitiveness in all forms of recreation; characteristics that will allow each citizen to realize his greatest possibilities and allow our society to be best served by its members. #

Wherein the author takes a highly controversial position . . . What do you, the reader, think? Careful reading will help you know how to strengthen your art activities.

Howard Conant

CREATIVE ART TEACHING IN RECREATION PROGRAMS

The author began his art teaching career in the public recreation program in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In subsequent years he has developed a deep and abiding interest in the teaching of art in many types of recreation centers. In a very real sense, therefore, the criticisms made here are "within the family" of recreation workers, and are in no way intended as snobbish. The author has decided to lay his professional cards on the table, honestly and forthrightly. He believes that such a confrontation, with possibly displeasing statements, is made imperative by many factors, among which one of the most important is the rapidly increasing threat of conformism and cultural mediocrity with which individuals are faced in contemporary society.

THE CASCADE of books and magazines being published today has caused many professionals to feel frustrated and overwhelmed. However, it is possible that teachers of art (including arts-and-crafts leaders) are unusually deficient in their familiarity with the literature of art, art education, and education. This is caused

DR. CONANT is professor and chairman, Department of Art Education, New York University, and former director of The Children's Creative Art Foundation, New York City.

by many factors: among them the great amount of time necessitated by



such day-to-day duties as supply ordering and clean-up; the tendency to read only in one's extremely specific field of interest, as enameling, for instance; a lack of knowledge of art education philosophy and psychology; and a regrettable absence of the desire to read continually, which only a few high schools and liberal arts colleges have been able to develop in their graduates.

Many who offer guidance in art activities in recreation programs have not had college-level preparation in teaching or in art, but have developed an avocational interest in some realm of the arts through an adult education

program, or a friend said, "Why don't you try it?", as a result of past experience in some art activity in school or camp. A few art-activity leaders learned their "subject" by reading a how-to-do-it book or article. With rare exception, people who have come into positions of art-activity leadership by one of these or related means are, by the standards of professional art education, not well qualified for such work. They may, indeed, be doing more harm than good by passing on to others their recipes for making various "art" objects.

Art is a strange, even bewildering, subject. Nearly everyone knows that what he likes he believes to be art; and nearly everyone is offended when a professional artist or art educator tells him that such preferences are usually outside the hard-to-define realm of the arts. As André Malraux has asked: "What is it, then, that is shared by the communion whose medieval half-darkness fills the cathedral naves and by the seal that the Egyptian groupings stamped upon immensity? What is it that is common to all forms that, in their turn, have captured some portion of the inapprehensible? They impose or insinuate the presence of another world. Not necessarily an inferno or a paradise, not even a world after death, but a present beyond. For all of them, to different degrees, the real is appearance: and

something else exists which is not appearance."

Somewhat related to the presumptuous, but often naively innocent, know-what-I-like attitude toward art is the belief, unfortunately supported by endless pieces of pseudoprofessional literature, which asserts that "anyone can draw," "you, too, can be an artist," and so on. It is perfectly understandable, therefore, that adults even might go one step further in faulty logic, by thinking that "anyone can teach art," at least to children in recreation programs where it matters less if you don't know all the answers because it's "not a real school."

To clarify any misunderstandings in the light of the above, let us state a few principles which are more or less widely accepted by leading professionals in the closely related fields of art, art education, and education:

- Most people do not know anything about art, but know what they like; and what they like is *seldom* art. They could learn to understand the arts through education.
- Not everyone can be an artist, *not* anybody can paint (or draw, or model in clay), unless by these terms one means "do something in paint, or clay," with little reference to quality.
- Many people (youngsters and adults) *can* develop considerable artistic proficiency. A few can develop professional or near-professional skill;

but in both cases, considerable time and patience, coupled with the finest creative teaching is necessary. And the fact still remains that art is much more



than mere fun, and learning to produce this very rare commodity is neither quick nor easy.

- One does not learn to teach art creatively and effectively, merely by reading a book, taking a course, "professionalizing" a hobby. Four years of full-time, intensive college study, with a major in art and art education, is considered minimal.
- Creative art teaching is not just letting participants do what they please. It is a special kind of highly skilled teaching which requires at least five or six years of professional preparation and experience. It is infinitely

more complex, time requiring, and arduous than the usual kind of conventional teaching with which most of us are familiar.

- Art is a type of experience—and the product of such experience—which is unique and extremely high in quality. It is unusually rare, on a level of human expression seldom achieved. It contributes richly to our culture and is essential to the continuance of civilization.

- The experiences—and products of such experiences—resulting from how-to-do-it, short-cut, and pseudo-art activities (such as predesigned mosaic kits, numbered painting sets, assemble-your-own pre-cut belt kits, and imitate-the-teacher-or-his-patterns) are decidedly *not* art, since they are neither unique nor high in quality. Stereotyped, pseudo-art experiences and products do nothing to improve our culture or strengthen our civilization. In fact, they probably weaken our culture by diluting it.

- The "art" experiences and resulting products in most recreation groups (and adult education) classes in drawing, ceramics, painting, jewelry, enameling, woodworking, sculpture, weaving, leatherwork, and photography are little better than the experience of assembling the parts of a jig-saw puzzle. Also unfortunate is the fact that most participants are led to believe that the amateurish products of their

SLOW ME DOWN, LORD

GIVE ME, amidst the confusion of my day, the calmness of the everlasting hills. Break the tension of my nerves and muscles with the soothing music of the singing streams that live in my memory. Help me to know the restorative power of sleep. Teach me the art of taking minute vacations—of slowing down to look at a flower, to chat with a friend, to pat a dog, to read a few lines from a good book.

REMIND ME each day of the fable of the hare and

the tortoise, that I may know the race is not always to the swift; that there is more in life than increasing its speed. Let me look upward to the branches of the towering oak, and know that it grew strong because it grew slowly and well.

SLOW ME DOWN, Lord, and inspire me to send my roots deep into the soil of life's enduring values, that I may grow toward the stars of my greater destiny. Amen.—DR. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

classwork can be regarded as art. They (particularly adults) are encouraged to display it in their homes, enter it in art exhibitions, even sell it to fellow classmates or unsuspecting "laymen."

- With a few exceptions, participants in the type of pseudo-art classes described above would be well-advised to re-enroll in an activity in which they might gain really worthwhile information or practical skills, such as: the study of the subject of art (modern, Renaissance, 19th Century, Greek, and Roman); the study of interior design, community planning, industrial design, and so forth, aimed at improved consumer knowledge; and such courses as home management, child care, cooking, sewing, electricity in the home, the use of simple tools, and other practical activities.

The foregoing principles are stated honestly, as a warning against cultural decay and increased individual superficiality. They are presented straightforwardly, in the manner of a physician who points out the dangers of certain home medical practices or by a scientist who warns us of the dangers of amateur rocketry or the making of explosives. These principles do more or less represent the thinking of leading professional artists, art educators, and general educators of many years' experience.

Strengthen Your Art Activities

- First there is no pat or simple answer to this.
- Some elements of the answer are contained in the foregoing portions of this article. A significant, and possibly not widely known, fact is that many elementary- and secondary-school and college art teachers are interested in part-time employment, not only to increase their incomes but to offer much-needed professional service to the field of recreation.
- A nucleus of the most significant literature (see list at end of article) of art, art education, and education should be read by art-activity leaders and program directors of recreation programs.
- Stop the purchase and use of these kits, patterns, and related materials, which are not only harmful to participants' creative growth and are further diluting our already watered-down culture, but which are also more expensive than the art materials used in creative teaching.
- Replace, rather than try to convert, art-activity leaders who rely upon stereotyped teaching methods, kits, or manuals. Secure the part-time services of school or college art teachers or, if funds permit, secure a full-time art educator as teacher-director.
- Realize that creative art activities

include tangible, useful, take-home products just as extensively as those abounding in old-fashioned, stereotyped arts and crafts activities. As a matter of historic fact, tangible, useful art products originated in the legitimate arts. Only in recent decades have they been standardized and made into projects by arts-and-crafts teachers and kit manufacturers.

It is likely that a careful examination of the highest aims of the recreation profession would show a philosophic kinship with the highest aims of art education which, in brief, are centered about a theory of esthetically oriented creative-art teaching. Like the field of recreation as a whole, art education strives for the best possible quality of performance, not in superficial skills or by means of sure-fire short cuts, but through patience, understanding, continuing study, and increasingly capable leadership. Just as art educators should heed the advice of recreation specialists who tell them a life of all work and no play is ill-advised and of the need for recreation to be constructive as well as entertaining, so in turn, recreation leaders and program executives should give careful attention to the suggestions of responsible art educators who evaluate the weaknesses, strengths, dangers, and values of art elements of recreation programs. #

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*Available from National Recreation Association Recreation Book Center, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

YOUTH'S No. 1 NEED

... in Kentucky—
year-round recreation.

Joe Creason

FIFTEEN HUNDRED KENTUCKIANS from throughout the state have decided almost unanimously that the most pressing need for Kentucky children today is year-round organized recreation in all sections of the Commonwealth. They rate this need as greater than the need for modernized schools, more and better trained teachers, and expanded health and welfare programs.

These 1,500 Kentuckians have studied their communities and submitted separate reports that have been summarized and were released at the Kentucky White House Conference For Children and Youth in Louisville in October.

Recreation is one of five areas pertaining to children that have been surveyed. Other areas studied include moral and spiritual values, education, health and welfare.

The recreation report, which was made over a period of six months, reveals what the summary calls "a deplorable lack of year-round public programs of recreation" and "a tremendous amount of recreational frustration" in Kentucky.

It also points to the lack of supervised recreational outlets as being a major contributor to juvenile delinquency by "driving our boys and girls out of town

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to questionable places. . . ."

Among many others, these four facts emerged from the study to indicate the critical need for recreation.

- Only nine full-time professional recreation directors are employed in Kentucky, and only five of these outside Jefferson and Fayette Counties, where two each are employed to direct separate city and county programs.
- Only twenty-one counties have programs which even vaguely measure up to being organized, and which offer more than summertime activities for both boys and girls.
- Fifty-two counties have what they call recreation programs, but which consist only of athletics—almost always Little League baseball—a seasonal activity which affords no opportunity for girls; twenty-eight counties supplement athletics with swimming at pools or beaches; fifteen counties have no kind of organized recreation.
- In fewer than a dozen counties are school buildings kept open for after-hour or summer recreation purposes. Some schools even refuse to allow outdoor playgrounds to be used during summer months.

Full-time, professional recreation directors are employed in Louisville and Jefferson County, in Lexington and Fayette County and in Bowling Green, Elizabethtown, Frankfort, Glasgow, and Mayfield.

The Jefferson County plan, whereby local communities cooperate with the

playground and recreation board, long has been regarded as a model and has been copied all over the country.

In other counties or cities where an effort has been made to set up planned recreation, a director, usually a high-school coach, is hired to conduct a limited June-through-late-August program.

Civic clubs often conduct the summer athletic program, which constitutes the only kind of planned recreation available in so many counties. Until Little League baseball caught on in the last ten years or so, most counties which now point to that as their one recreation activity had no program at all.

In a very real sense, many of those participating in the report say Little League baseball can hardly fit into community recreation. That's because only the more skillful boys make the teams, leaving the younger and less talented boys and girls without any activity.

In addition to pointing up the shortcomings of recreation in Kentucky, the report recommends:

- that Kentucky employ a state recreation consultant to advise and assist local communities in setting up programs;
- that the state provide \$1,000,000 annually to assist—on a dollar-for-dollar basis up to \$10,000—counties and cities willing to help themselves financially with recreation;
- that candidates for public office at all levels be asked to state their attitudes toward organized recreation.

One of the first duties of a state recreation consultant would be to explain to local communities that Kentucky has one of the nation's best and most workable enabling laws for the development, acquisition, and operation of public recreation programs. Under the law, it is possible for either a city or county government to set up separate or joint recreation boards, or for cities and counties to join with boards of education in creating playground and recreation boards.

Since it is so easy for a program to be initiated in Kentucky, the report assumes that two factors explain why so few areas have taken action—a lack of know-how and a lack of money. The state consultant would provide the know-how; the \$1,000,000 would supplement locally raised funds. #

CURRICULUM STRATEGY

W. C. Sutherland



A NEW YEAR and a new decade constitute the psychological moment for a backward look at professional preparation for recreation leadership and the strategic time to plan for the future. Most of the major recreation curricula developed during and since World War II. In 1940 there were five schools, on record, that offered recreation programs. The number increased to thirty-five by 1948, and at present sixty-five colleges and universities report major recreation curricula. Thirty-five of these confer both undergraduate and graduate degrees.

Present Status. The majority of schools reporting a major recreation curriculum today have an adequate recreation faculty, in terms of quantity or quality, based on standards agreed upon by National Training Conferences on Professional Preparation of Recreation Personnel. Schools are uneven in faculty make-up and some have very few first-class instructors. In many schools the recreation curriculum lacks status in comparison with other disciplines and, all too often, also lacks status with the employing agencies and the recreation profession in general.

Nationally, the schools are operating at about fifty percent under capacity and a number of institutions with a major recreation curriculum are graduating no students with recreation degrees. Many schools have not yet mobilized important resources they have on the campus, and the prevailing atmosphere does not inspire a creative approach to professional recreation education. Neither are they utilizing, effectively, community, agency, and professional resources that could help enrich their programs and enhance their status.

Fortunately, some new developments will force curriculum changes and may relegate the weaker schools further to the sidelines and the stronger ones to the forefront. Parents are demanding, increasingly, that recreation for their children be planned by qualified leaders with broad vision. Adults, increasingly, are determined to live on the higher level of their natures and are becoming more discriminating, thus challenging the quality of professional recreation leadership. Pressures from operating agencies and professional groups are forcing the development of specialized curriculums. For example, agencies providing service and recreation leadership for the ill and handicapped, industrial groups, park administration, community recreation, and camping are claiming, with increasing evidence, that they possess a special body of generic knowledge. Such special-

izations are demanding not only additional, but also different, types of facilities and faculty members.

INCREASING POPULATION, more leisure, more money, better traveling, urbanization, and other complex changes in American and world society are placing recreation in a prominent position. This places new demands on leadership and raises questions as to the qualifications and quality of recreation leaders.

The National Cultural Center proposed for Washington, D. C., is destined to stand as a monument to America's cultural maturity and may well speed the demand for specialists on the staffs of both public and private recreation agencies. In any event, future executives, supervisors, and program people will have to keep abreast of these new developments or accept a minor role in community leadership as more progressive leaders and agencies establish themselves in the forefront of indispensable community services.

The 1961 White House Conference on the Aging is focusing the spotlight on another emerging specialization and capturing the attention of politicians, civic clubs, and religious groups, as well as professional recreation leaders. The schools will have to take this important segment of our growing population into consideration as they plan future recreation curriculums and concern themselves with the special needs of this important group.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission also has implications for our training centers, especially for leadership at the state, regional, and national levels. The vast scope of this act, to determine the types and locations of outdoor resources of land and water, will undoubtedly turn up a need for trained leadership oriented in such facilities and resources.

Likewise, the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth should bring to light new needs, new methods, new information, and new emphasis as we attempt to serve more adequately this important part of our nation's population. Recreation and youth leaders serving in highly delinquent neighborhoods are finding that they must draw on disciplines related to but outside the present recreation curriculum. Here, again, the builders of future recreation curriculums must be concerned with the special needs of these leaders and cut across department lines when necessary.

The 1960 Survey of Social Welfare Manpower, which includes recreation personnel, will be of special interest to the recreation educators. For one thing, it will give the recreation profession its first national personnel inventory. For the first time in our history, we will learn the national status of our profession: the number of leaders, their salaries,

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the job levels, educational preparation, experience and specialization, together with certain basic information on working conditions. Such information will be valuable in planning for the future: for recruitment purposes, improving personnel practices and standards, for raising the quality of personnel, and for planning education programs.

OTHER INFLUENCES on the recreation curriculum, which will result in curriculum changes, include the acceleration of activities and forces represented by such issues as accreditation, voluntary registration, certification, self-evaluation of curriculums and standards imposed by professional groups. National training conferences, composed of both educators and recreation agency personnel, are being held more frequently and are resulting in curriculum improvement.

How can we as recreation leaders fit effectively into an orbiting future? We can't afford to coast and hide behind a lot of "ifs" and "it all depends." To be sure, our future strategy may be influenced by, and to some extent, depend upon what labor and management may demand or expect of recreation; whether we are stuck with a cold war or get into a hot one; whether we have a depression or continue to expand our economy.

We are going to continue to hear a lot about automation. We are also going to hear more and more about humanization, regardless of what happens nationally or internationally. This opinion is supported by recent research confirming new concepts of leadership and by the modern and progressive concepts of management with emphasis on personal development, leadership communication, and human relations.

Our future strategy must be one of action, beginning now, today, as we begin another decade in planning programs for the professional preparation of recreation leadership. For this forward strategy consideration should be given to the following additional concerns and observations:

- # We need to produce lay leaders for the recreation movement as well as professional leaders.
- # Education for policy-making at a high level is imperative, as federal, national, regional, state, and metropolitan agencies and services expand in an increasingly complex society, undergoing constant change.
- # The identification of recreation with other related movements and community forces is blurred and needs clarification.
- # Representatives of various agencies must get away from vested interests, narrow agency lines and structures, and get down to a personal basis with one another if they are to represent the larger citizenship.
- # Goals and objectives must be defined and redefined as the recreation movement reaches outward, upward, and onward.
- # There are vast, unrealized powers and resources still to be discovered and developed in facilities and personnel.
- # There is need for greater intellectual emphasis. Mental laziness and superficial offerings must be replaced by more vigorous and creative effort.
- # The recreation movement must produce its share of

scholars to write the books, conduct research, and occupy academic and professional offices so our destiny may be guided wisely.

The future will demand more of board members, not just to set policy, but also to interpret, together with professional leaders, both policy and philosophy.

Conferences, meetings, and training programs will be vitalized by more visual resources, careful planning, and attention to both short and long-range goals.

There will be unlimited opportunity for the alert recreation leaders to relate their programs to industry, civic clubs, and cultural centers.

Opportunities are now wasting away for recreation programs to tie into such technical subjects as electronics, aviation, space, chemistry, mechanics, automation, and other branches of science.

Imaginative, creative, and intellectual action must keep pace with our expanding structural and organizational activities.

Not only the large percentage of noncollege graduates now holding positions, but others, are in dire need of improved on-the-job training programs.

Future training programs, both academic and on the job, will stress more the importance of communication in all its many forms: speaking, reading, writing, graphic arts, counseling, interviews, and the philosophy and art of discussion.

Future administrators will come out of training backgrounds steeped in the humanities, and such subjects as literature, history, art, and philosophy. They will not consider administration as just a matter of techniques.

The transition from academic training to independent job responsibility will be bridged in part by more internships, with close cooperative relationships between school and agency.

There must be a continuous, never-ending training experience from the time the individual enters the professional curriculum until he retires, in at least three broad areas: functional skills and ability; leadership and human relations; and comprehensive understanding. The latter is being neglected, yet is fast becoming one of the most important areas of learning as the recreation executive attempts to understand the various political, economic, social, and spiritual forces constituting the total matrix of which he is only a part.

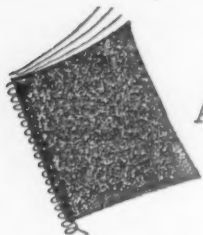
There will be more critical evaluations of what is being done.

There will be more research to validate existing philosophies, concepts, and principles.

There will be a more strict adherence to high standards.

Curriculum patterns will be kept flexible, and the balance between general education and specialized professional education will be maintained.

The recreation movement and its profession depend upon leadership. Professional preparation, therefore, is the heart of our concern. Can the schools meet the challenge? I think they can, provided they, along with the operating agencies and professional workers, all team up together in one common and cooperative task. #



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

People in the News

The appointment of Robert A. Lobdell as general manager of the parks and recreation bureau of St. Paul, Minnesota, was approved by that city's city council in November 1959. The appointment followed consolidation of the three bureaus of parks, playgrounds, and refectories into one—parks and recreation. RECREATION readers will be hearing more from Bob Lobdell as he is writing an article for the magazine about recreation in St. Paul, where the Great Lakes District recreation conference will be held the first week of April 1960.

National Recreation Association member Arvid Olson is the new editor of *American Squares*, the magazine of American folk dancing. Until recently *American Squares* had been published in Newark, New Jersey. Its new address is 2514 Sixteenth Street, Moline, Illinois. Send all dance dates, unpublished dances, news of general interest, and other items there.

More news from the square- and folk-dance field concerns Rickey Holden's worldwide tour. Reputed to be the most widely traveled professional caller in the world, Rickey leaves in mid-January on a tour to include countries in Asia, Africa, and Europe, where he plans to teach square and other dances.

The city of Wilmington, Delaware, became the richer, recreationally, by an eighteen-hole golf course, later augmented by adjoining undeveloped land, all donated by Mr. and Mrs. William du Pont, Jr. Both gifts were designated to be used exclusively for public use. (See RECREATION, April 1959, Page 149.) In appreciation of this, Recreation Promotion and Service (executive secretary, George Sargisson) presented the du Ponts with a testimonial certi-

cate, thanking them for this and the many other donations of time and money they have made during the fourteen years of RPS's existence.

At a joint meeting of the Missouri Recreation Association and the Missouri Parks and Recreation Society in November, these two organizations decided to consolidate and become a new agency, henceforth to be known as the Missouri Parks and Recreation Association.

The most recent news from Texas is of the appointment of Beverly S. Sheffield, Austin's director of recreation, to a three-year term, both as a member and chairman of the NRA's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Administration. He succeeds Robert W. Crawford, Philadelphia's commissioner of recreation.

Youth Appreciation Week in Memphis, Tennessee, was climaxed with the presentation, to Marion Hale, of a plaque honoring him for his outstanding youth work. The plaque was awarded to Memphis's superintendent of recreation by that city's Optimist Clubs on November 19, 1959. Upon receiving his award, Mr. Hale said, "In the recreation department, we work on the basis that the kids of today are the adults of tomorrow. . . ."

It Pays to Advertise

The Provident Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, thinks so highly of its recreation commission's drop-in centers for older people that it has taken out ads in the Cincinnati *Inquirer* to tell about them. One such ad, with a large photograph of activities in one of the centers, appeared in the November 24th edition. In addition, at the bottom of the ad, the following invitation is appended: "Know someone who would like to join the fun? Call the Recreation Commission, GARfield 1-1652."

More About Mr. Bannow

A write-up in *The New York Times* about Rudolph Bannow, RECREATION magazine author (see Page 14 this issue) and new president of the National Association of Manufacturers, provides some information about what he does with his spare time. As an ex-pattern maker for metals, he still keeps his hand in by developing new patterns for his Bridgeport, Connecticut, company. For further relaxation, Mr. Bannow has been a member of the all-male North Star Singers for twenty-six years, with whom, every Wednesday night, he raises his bass voice in song. At one time he played soccer for the Swedish Athletic Club (Mr. Bannow was born in Goeteborg, Sweden) in Bridgeport, but has now, as he says, "degenerated to golf."

Pennies, Nickels, and Dimes

During the early part of last summer the children on the playgrounds of Charleston, West Virginia, some of them from very poor areas, collected \$109.58 to contribute to the Joseph Lee Recreation Leadership Training Fund.



For the second year each playground made a tremendous effort to amass the pennies, nickels, and dimes as their share of the contribution. Charleston's superintendent of parks and recreation, Bob Kresge, said, "We are still hoping that this idea will catch on in other cities. It seems to have every merit."

New Camping Council Formed

Campers and outdoor enthusiasts will soon be hearing much news about the activities of the just formed Camping Council for Travel and Wilderness Campers. One of the council's main aims is that of binding together more

closely the interests of both campers and the camping industry, for the benefit of both.

According to its founder and director, Rea Agnew, a director of American Youth Hostels and an experienced camper, the council will assist campers as an information agency responsive to their needs. It will also promote camping, with planned programs designed to foster the growth of more and better campsites, wider government development of camping areas, continuing improvement of camping equipment, and the education of camping enthusiasts.

With the help of manufacturers, the council intends to make the public more camping conscious by carrying its program directly into federal, state, and local government channels.

Mr. Agnew was a speaker at the 41st National Recreation Congress in Chicago. This last summer he completed a thirteen-state tour of national and state campgrounds, found, among other things, that campsites are growing far more slowly than camping and that there is a great need for better administration of camping areas. Recreation departments wishing to get in touch with the Camping Council can write to it at 17 East 48th Street, New York 17.

Special Services News

- Dallas girl Dorothy J. Schmid has been named First U. S. Army Craft Director at Governors Island, New York. In her new assignment, Miss Schmid will supervise craft shop programs at all army installations in New England, New York, and New Jersey. She was previously stationed in Germany and Japan.

- Upon completion of four years' outstanding service in USAREUR Miss Jean Tague, Northern Area Command's assistant service club director, was honored with a citation, early in October, in Nurnberg, Germany, home of Special Services Branch of Special Activities Division, Hq USAREUR. Before her promotion to assistant command director in NACOM, she was a service club director in Berlin, Nurnberg, and Munich. Her future plans included work for her recreation doctorate at UCLA.

In Memoriam

- National Recreation Association sponsor for thirty-four years (1925-59)

and honorary member, Dr. Tully C. Leon Knoles, died November 30 at his home in Stockton, California. He was eighty-three. He is survived by his widow Emily, three daughters, and five sons.

- Mrs. John Mills, eighty, died December 17 in Greenwich, Connecticut. Long active in civic affairs, she was on the Greenwich Recreation Board of which she was elected an honorary life member when she retired.

- Mrs. Bella Printz, one of the National Recreation Association's many devoted sponsors, died in October on her eighty-fourth birthday in Youngstown, Ohio. Mrs. Printz, in addition to her work for NRA, had also been active in many civic enterprises, one of them indulging her lifelong love of music. This was the Monday Musical Club.

- Montgomery B. Angell, seventy, died November 26 in Peekskill, New York. His many activities included Princeton University's alumni affairs, membership in the Century Association, various memberships in associations connected with the legal profession, and as a commissioner in the Taconic State Park Commission.

- Julian Reiss, the businessman who each Christmas played Santa Claus to needy children throughout the Northeast United States and eastern Canada, died December 13 in Lake Placid, New York. His Operation Toylift (*written up in the December 1956 RECREATION, Page 472*) this year delivered fifteen tons of toys by plane to sixty-four thousand orphans and needy children in thirty-eight communities. His other activities on behalf of children included the founding of the Pius X Youth Camp for Needy Children at Lake Placid.

- Ralph Warner Harbison, former president of the Young Men's Christian Association and an active YMCA worker for more than thirty-two years, died December 12 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, after a long illness. He was eighty-three. As a young man he worked in his father's company, of which he later became a director, then retired from active responsibility because of the increasing pressure of his

Y work. He served that association in many capacities, ultimately becoming president, which post he resigned in 1941.

- Frank S. Land, founder of the Order of DeMolay and its director for forty years, died in Kansas City, Missouri, November 9. He was sixty-nine. Mr. Land became interested in youth work right after World War I when he became aware of the plight of the many boys left fatherless by the war. He organized his group in 1919 with a nucleus of nine boys, and lived to see it grow into a worldwide fraternal organization for youths from fourteen to twenty-one, with more than two thousand chapters in the fifty states and twelve foreign nations. The Order of DeMolay is connected with the Shriners.

- J. Alfred LeConey, former Olympic track star died recently at the age of fifty-eight. He was the ICAAAA 100-yard-dash and 220-yard champion in 1922 and set the ICAAAA 100-yard-dash record of 9.7 seconds which stood for nine years. In the 1924 Olympic games, held in Paris, Mr. LeConey was anchor man on the victorious 400-meter relay team that set a record of forty-one seconds. Because of his many outstanding contributions to the Olympics, his picture appeared on a United States Olympic commemorative postage stamp. Last year he received a plaque honoring his twelve years' service to the Plainfield, New Jersey, Recreation Commission of which he had been president three times.

- Elizabeth Burchenal, founder of the American Folk Dance Society and the Folk Arts Center, author of many fine collections of folk dances from many lands, died on November 22 in Brooklyn, New York. She was among the first to bring the idea of folk dancing into the physical education programs of the New York City public schools, and was the first to organize the big folk-dance festivals still conducted annually in New York City's parks.

Many recreation leaders will remember Miss Burchenal's workshops at several National Recreation Congresses and will recall with affection and respect her boundless energy and enthusiasm that placed folk dancing among the programing arts. The recreation movement owes her a debt of gratitude.



Shelters were partially assembled in the reserve training center. Reservists on the floor in the left foreground are assembling part of the shelter. In the background men are sawing wood for the shelters. On the right, two privates are discussing next step in the operation; behind them a staff sergeant and captain drop in to survey the project, see how it's going.

A COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE PROJECT

Army reserves join the local recreation board in building shelters for youngsters in Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

Wallace J. Kallaugh



Here, the reservists begin building one of the bridges to carry pedestrian traffic to Lynch Field without having to use heavily traveled Route 119. Rights-of-way were secured from a railroad, an oil company, and a private individual.



Greensburg recreation director Wallace Kallaugh (in civvies) and personnel from the Army Reserves look over the site of some of the buildings. The property off to the right was the donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

LIKE MANY RECREATION departments throughout the country, Greensburg is ever faced with the problem of stretching the budget dollar. We have millions of dollars worth of ideas but not the money to make them a reality. Most of the money goes for leadership, which is as it should be, and the rest for maintenance and program. Capital improvement was something needed and talked about but out of the question, until a benefactor left the Greensburg Recreation Board a yearly income, which immediately was earmarked for capital improvement. In spite of the income, there wasn't enough to do what had to be done—the building of new shelters, bridges, masonry work. Sharpening our pencils, we found that we had enough to buy the material, but the high cost of labor was something else again. How did we meet this problem?

In the fall of 1958, I went to see Major Tex Meyers, Senior Unit Advisor of the Greensburg Area Army Reserves to inquire about the possibility of using the Army Engineer

MR. KALLAUGHER is director of recreation in Greensburg.

Reserve in a joint community project. They could help in the building of structures needed for the normal functioning of our department. Our request was approved and a meeting was set up with the officers and men of Company A of the 326th Engineering Battalion under the command of Captain Koloney.

An agreement was reached that all material and equipment would be furnished by the recreation board; the army would supply the manpower and professional staff. Two drills were scheduled a month for these projects; one on Wednesday evening in which rafters and other features were assembled and the following Sunday for putting the structures together. In addition to the shelters, bridges were built at points crossing Jack Run, thus allowing pedestrian traffic access to our Lynch Field Park without using heavily traveled Route 119.

New plans for new projects have recently been discussed with the army and Greensburg will further benefit by the cooperation and community spirit shown to us by this branch of the armed services. #



A shelter goes up! Here, the reservists assemble one of the shelters. One group tackles putting on the roof while another group works on the lower part of the building. The result is fine array of new shelters for the community.



One of the bridges nears completion as reservists tighten guard rails and finish off approaches with gravel. At the far end of the bridge some of the men are cleaning up; on the near side others load gravel for approach to bridge.



Reservists begin to lay the foundations for another bridge to the park. All material and equipment were furnished by recreation board. Army supplied manpower and professional staff. New cooperative projects are in offing.



Here is a completed shelter at Northmont. Reservists were all members of Company A 326th Construction Battalion, stationed at Greensburg. The project began in 1958, was finished in time for use in summer of 1959.

RECREATION FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Beatrice H. Hill

IN TEN YEARS time fewer than half the recreation personnel working with the ill and handicapped will have hospital jobs. This may seem like rank defeatism on the part of a person who has devoted more than twenty years to promoting hospital recreation, but it is just the opposite.

What I mean by my prediction is that modern concepts of comprehensive rehabilitation are creating a growing demand for professional recreation services for the ill and handicapped—*wherever they may be*. The broad world of medicine is beginning to recognize the fact that patients in nursing homes, homes for the aged, home-bound programs, and rehabilitation programs need recreation services. Some of us even venture to predict the day isn't far off when more and more of the communities and industries where the handicapped live and work will look for help in providing handicapped persons with opportunities to live more fully and *be more productive*.

So when I say that fewer than half of today's hospital recreation workers will be working in the hospital setting ten years from now, it isn't because hospital recreation is on the way out, but because new career opportunities in recreation for the ill and handicapped are on the way in. First, let's take a look at what's been happening in recreation for the ill and handicapped aged.

Government statistics show that there are some twenty-five thousand proprietary nursing homes in this country. These nursing homes house approximately four hundred and fifty thousand

so-called guests. Two years ago, the National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped found that less than one percent of these nursing homes offered their patients a regularly scheduled recreation program. The Consulting Service knew recreation was a vital necessity to these patients, and many of the nursing home proprietors knew it, too. But they said they just couldn't afford professional help in providing recreation services to their patients. "After all," they argued, "with the average home housing only eighteen patients, it just isn't economically feasible."

The staff of the Consulting Service chewed on this bitter pill, swallowed it, and digested it. Then it set up a series of pilot projects to demonstrate the economic feasibility of coordinated recreation programs for nursing homes. These pilot projects were carried out in New York City; Westchester County, New York; and Connecticut.

In each of these localities, Consulting Service staff members prevailed on four to six nursing home proprietors to share the cost of (1) "heavy equipment," such as phonographs, records, movie projectors, screens, and the like, to be used in each of the homes on a rotating basis; and (2) the salary of a professional recreation worker to recruit, screen, train, and supervise the work of volunteers in each of the participating homes.

At the end of the year, detailed reports of these pilot projects were published in several national professional nursing home journals. Results were phenomenal. Requests for assistance in setting up similar programs poured in to the Consulting Service from all over

the country. Since then it has helped set up projects in numerous states throughout the country, and is in the process of responding to additional requests for help in getting coordinated recreation programs under way in hundreds of nursing homes.

For example, the New Jersey Association of Nursing Homes asked for help in establishing coordinated recreation programs in all one hundred and twenty-five of its member homes. To date, the Consulting Service has placed four professional workers among thirty of these homes. Their salaries range from fifty-two hundred to six thousand dollars.

In Philadelphia, where the Consulting Service is developing coordinated programs for twenty-two nursing homes, the recreation director has been engaged at sixty-five hundred dollars. Approximately forty-five hundred dollars is in the budget for each of the two assistants who will join the project shortly.

In other words, the new era in recreation for the ill and handicapped includes aiming for better salaries for recreation workers. Already the nursing homes are competing for the services of specialists in this huge new field of recreation; the competition will grow. Think what this means in terms of salary levels!

NOT SATISFIED with the success of its coordinated recreation program idea in relation to nursing homes, the Consulting Service has several other demonstration projects working. These are designed to bring recreation services to the ill and handicapped in many places besides hospitals and nursing homes. Such projects as those that fol-

MRS. HILL is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.

In The Next Ten Years

low will open up career opportunities galore.

The Sussex County Project. Because many rural communities have too few private nursing homes to make sharing of costs practical, the Consulting Service has set up a demonstration project involving a community general hospital, the county welfare home, and four proprietary nursing homes in Sussex County, New Jersey. (See "Recreation for the Ill, Handicapped, and Aged," RECREATION, October 1959, Page 334.) The director of this project will soon engage an assistant, whose job it will be to develop recreation services for the home-bound and the boarding-home residents of this rural area.

The Monroe County Project. The Consulting Service is currently working with the city of Rochester, New York, to develop a program with a large professional staff, to service all the hospitals and nursing homes in Monroe County. A similar program in Albany, New York, is in the planning stage. The Rochester project is attempting to limit each worker to about six institutions within reasonable distance of each other. Since the worker should not be responsible for more than three hundred patients, each is assigned to a number of institutions with a total census of three hundred or less. The Consulting Service tackled this project to demonstrate the practicability of setting up coordinated recreation programs for small towns and cities as well as for rural communities and groups of proprietary nursing homes.

The Home-bound Project. Under a grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in Washington, D. C., the Consulting Service will demonstrate ways in which recreation personnel can collaborate with a visiting nurse service and a hospital with a home-care program to bring recreation to the home-bound ill and handicapped. It hopes also to show how the home-bound can be brought into participation in community recreation programs. This three-year project is scheduled to begin some time in the next few months.

The Sheltered Workshop Project. This study, to determine the need for recreation services among clients of sheltered workshops, began in August 1959 under another grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. The objective is to arrive at some practical, down-to-earth recommendations for using recreation as a force in enriching the lives, and perhaps increasing the productivity of, handicapped workers in sheltered industry. The Consulting Service then hopes to carry out these recommendations to actually prove their value. So far, findings indicate that recreation services in this area should be mainly on an advisory or counseling level, to help clients take advantage of opportunities for social rehabilitation through available community resources.

IN ADDITION to these projects, the Consulting Service is keeping an eye on other areas where opportunities for careers in recreation for the ill and handicapped may be expected to arise. For example, playground leaders want to know how to set up programs for handicapped children. Many want to know where to find professional recreation workers skilled in working with the handicapped. The Consulting Service has been gathering data in playgrounds and camps throughout the country, and finds that an increasing number of them include handicapped children in their programs. At present, three hundred camps and one hundred and twenty-eight playgrounds offer this service. There is evidence that this trend will continue and that career opportunities in this area will increase.

The much publicized Bill for Independent Living (H.R. 3465) indicates a broadening interest in meeting the rehabilitation needs of handicapped persons not potentially employable. When this bill becomes law, persons who are not now capable of realizing benefits from occupational and vocational therapy will undoubtedly be entitled to receive activity therapy.

A congressional committee (of which the author is a member) will explore unmet needs in the areas of the handi-

capped and chronically ill of all ages and develop ways and means for the government to help to meet these needs. It goes without saying that, here again, are unexplored career opportunities.

The work being done at Fountain House, New York City, and in the municipal recreation department of Kansas City, points the way for social rehabilitation of the physically and the mentally ill. With increased emphasis on recreation counseling for patients before and after discharge from hospitals, new positions are opening up for recreation specialists in rehabilitation centers, half-way houses, and the like. Workshops and schools for the mentally retarded and the emotionally disturbed are asking for help in providing recreation services to meet the special needs of their clients.

You must agree that the present and future career opportunities are wonderfully promising and challenging. The new era is here! The tragedy is that we are not quite ready for it. Even now, there are not enough qualified recreation people to fill the positions that exist. How, then, are we to produce enough recreation workers for the new era?

AT THIS POINT the crystal ball grows cloudy. Peering through the murk, I see that our first and foremost professional responsibility is to find an answer to this question by taking three basic steps: (1) we must join forces in a single determined movement dedicated to the formulation of a working philosophy embracing present and future meanings of recreation for the ill and handicapped; (2) we must develop a unified concept of education for the recreation specialist of the future; and (3) we must design an effective recruitment campaign to attract well-qualified young people to the profession.

We must also come to terms with ourselves and with each other to solidly establish recreation for the ill and handicapped as a recognized professional discipline. If we do not chart our own course, others will do it for us, leading us into heaven knows what dark waters. #

VETS WITH VOLUNTEERS

William M. Hay



American Legion Auxiliary volunteers assist in education therapy. Here, they are teaching typing and geography.

THE STAFF OF THE Veterans Administration Hospital at Salisbury, North Carolina, are successful and seasoned veterans in the meaningful use of volunteers. This story tells how, through a carefully worked at and worked out system, volunteers can be used to distinct advantage, to both themselves and the pa-

Mr. Hay represents the National Recreation Association in the Southern District.

tients. Awards for meritorious service go to the former; rewards of a life-worth-living go to the patient, sometimes a volunteer himself.

Citizens of the Salisbury area, through various groups—not the least of which is the city recreation department—work closely with the hospital. Volunteers come from several counties and a number of cities within a radius of over sixty miles. As a result, total number of volunteers is approximately five thousand.

Five thousand volunteers in a year's time sounds like a dream or a tall tale. To top this is the news that they all work and make real and lasting contributions. Much is due, in part, to the fine way this program is handled. The recruitment, training, and handling of volunteers—giving them a real job to do that is rewarding in itself—goes a long way. The hospital's method of awards, by means of an annual recognition program, adds stimulation to this outstanding volunteer effort as well as the personal touch that means success. Some individual volunteers have given hundreds of hours, some several

thousand hours, and at least one, more than ten thousand hours. Organizations have given a minimum of four, eight, and twelve annual programs in special activities for which they receive special certificates of recognition.

The story of the value of volunteers in the recreation program has been expounded over and over. Sometimes it is accompanied by a sigh of misgiving and a look of doubt, but at the Salisbury Veterans Hospital positive use of volunteers reaches a peak through the Veterans Administration Volunteer Service.

"They do things the regular staff cannot do. Without the staff for the core program, however, volunteers would be fairly useless. With a good staff, the volunteers can provide embellishments to the core program that are like icing on the cake, or spice in the pudding, so to speak." These are the enthusiastic words of M. R. Brownlee, chief of special service.

Like any fruitful effort, the use of volunteers does not come easily or without careful planning, good public relations, training and assisting the

Volunteer Service Committee representatives gather for meeting. Volunteers must be trained for most effective use.





Volunteers receive certificates and pins at recognition ceremony.

volunteers, and recognition. Personal recognition and appreciation are primary requisites, and the keys to the success of any volunteer program.

Mr. Brownlee explained some of the mechanics that make the machinery go at Salisbury. He emphasized the importance of first having a well-trained professional staff to work with the volunteers: "This program could not have got off the ground without them." The staff must be prepared to use the volunteers, and the volunteers trained to work with the staff, on specific assignments for which they are recruited. This is done through special training for both, a continuing process by means of special institutes and staff meetings. After the orientation course, applicants are screened to see if they fit into one of the established categories. The first ten hours of service provide a probationary period to see if the volunteer can do this important job.

In order to attract people of special talents for specific jobs, a carefully prepared booklet *Assignment Guide for Recruitment of Volunteer Workers* is in use. Contained therein are more than thirty assignment guides. Each sets out the nature of the job, skills needed, duties, personal characteristics, and person to whom the volunteer is responsible. This booklet is first distributed to the VAVS committee, composed of representatives from the various civic, service, church, and fraternal organizations. Each committee member takes the *Guide for Recruitment* to his organization for help

in securing volunteers. Member organizations send people from their own ranks to serve, while the organization operates as a volunteer group. The VAVS committee meets eight times each year regularly and on special occasions. Its work is accomplished through subcommittees, which are as follows: program and publicity, social activities, Christmas gift wrapping, flower, reviewing, patient gifts, carnival, hospital day, Veterans Day, volunteer awards, and recruitment.

These various committees work on special assignments the year round, or at the time indicated by seasonal programs. Some of these major events call for additional volunteers and considerable time. Then, the various organizations will provide an outing, picnic, party, trip, or an activity of some sort for which it is solely responsible in planning, executing, and financing. The volunteer working in the ward gives an afternoon or evening once a week, while the organization helps several times during the year.

The individual volunteers who come to the hospital for special assignments work closely with the staff. The values are not limited to an activity such as crafts, or sports, or dancing. The personal association of the volunteer with the patient is very worthwhile. An outside person—not regular staff—with a fresh approach gets a greater response. "This is part of the job the volunteer does that a staff person cannot do," Mr. Brownlee explains.

The volunteers working the wards on individual assignments are invited

to attend medical staff meetings. Here, they learn more about various types of patients. In turn, the professional staff gains first-hand information from the volunteer, benefiting from his sometimes intimate person-to-person contact with the various patients. Donations provide canteen books for patients without funds.

Volunteer service opportunities are not limited to nonpatients, but are open to some "open-ward patients" as well. They can, and do, serve through the hospital's "Helping Hand Society." These volunteers go even further with the person-to-person aspect of the volunteers than any others. They are able to get closer to other patients and secure a response more readily. This is particularly true with the "continuous treatment" patient. The society chose its own name and drew up its own constitution. It contains ten to twenty members, who remain members even after discharge from the hospital.

Patient Sam Smith (fictitious names for patients are used throughout) became a member-employee and worked in the recreation service where he supervised volunteers. Later, through a volunteer, he became a supervisor of a playground in the city. He is now attached to a college physical education staff. Bob Jones, through volunteers, worked in a supervisory capacity for a local hatchery. He now operates his own service station.

These two stories reveal, to some extent, the manner in which the total volunteer program bridges the gap from hospital to community life. Volunteers in the surrounding community are invariably willing to assist the discharged patient in his social and economic adjustment to home life.

This method has much to offer any organization, public or private. More effective and fuller use of volunteers can be realized. If you are not using them, then find out more about this excellent method of the Veterans Administration Hospital at Salisbury, North Carolina. #

RECREATION AND

A PROTESTANT VIEW

Earl R. Barr



CHANGING PATTERNS OF work and leisure will require changes in the traditional programs of the church. With leisure time increasing, many persons will demand more and different activities in the church. The use of leisure time calls for skills that many persons have not developed. To call forth these skills will be the task of the church and the recreation specialists. In the creation of such programs and skills, churches may need to re-examine their use of staff and time.

Traditionally, the Protestant church relies on its clergyman to serve as preacher, pastor, administrator, and program director. Continuously the clergyman discovers that, while the first two portions of his responsibility receive less of his time, his training has centered on these activities. The individual clergyman may be able to coach basketball, teach photography, or guide golden-age activities, but rarely can he do all three. This means the church can meet the challenge by adding to its staff a recreation-trained person or by accepting partial responsibility for a community program.

Since many churches lack sufficient financial resources for a program and do not have enough persons in any one age level for adequate grouping, recreation leaders may be asked to develop programs for different ages, using total resources of several churches. For example, in one community several churches have worked together to set up a program for each age group in the community. One church operates an after-school program for children from eight to twelve years; a second church staffs a center for teenagers, and the third has developed a program for older people. In a situation such as this a trained worker could help and supervise church volunteers in programs for the varying age groups.

In the church or in the community, the recreation director will play a more meaningful role. The passage of needed laws against child labor, the increase in employed women, and growing urbanization make it difficult for teenagers to find part-time work. Tasks or chores around the

house have decreased rapidly in this era of appliances. This places a responsibility upon recreation as a learning experience, for in his play a youth learns how to relate to others. In his hobby-shop activity, he learns how to work for the pleasure of the task. In planning activities in recreation, he learns to plan, to make a realistic budget, and to evaluate a program's effectiveness. Here, the recreation director in the community or on a church staff will serve as guide, teacher, and friend as youth learns these aspects of adult life.

Coupled to the need for staff is the challenge of "shift" and weekend work. Churches tend to center religious activities on Sunday mornings. The need for worship services at varied times may force the clergyman to limit his role to the first two parts of his function. In addition to the change in worship scheduling, the varied work patterns may mean that recreation staff persons and facilities should be available at different hours. Adults might enjoy recreation opportunities in the morning or late at night. Programs for parents may be possible during the school hours if the father works the four to twelve shift. Church and recreation leaders will need to think through the possibilities in the changing work hours.

Another church recreation custom has been to design programs for age groups. Some churches have instituted family nights, but these programs mean that the family comes to the church and is separated into age-level activities. Possibly the church contributes to family life disruption through this type of program. Juvenile delinquency serves as a violent indicator that family life in our society needs strengthening; one explanation offered for delinquent behavior stresses the failure of parents to provide adequate "images" for juvenile identification. The urban society, the commuting society, and the age-level recreation reinforce the pattern of individual activity. Children and adults need activities to permit interaction. Children and parents rarely work or learn together, but the church can provide opportunities for other experiences for families. Worship for families has become a part of many churches, but recreation for a family has not.

Family recreation could provide an opportunity for children and parents to discover each other as persons. In today's culture children rarely see how parents relate to adults, how parents solve problems, how working together strengthens family ties. Last summer the writer participated in a family folk game. Children over five years joined with adults over seventy to play. For both, this game provided a meaningful opportunity to know more about each other. In this particular group the adults remained adults relating to children. Our families need many opportunities to play

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CHURCH GROUPS

together, but the church and the recreation leaders have not provided such. During the next decade, the church will need the help of recreation leaders to provide programs for family unit leisure time.

Finally, the church will need more lay leadership to guide and to aid these new activities. One of the basic problems in any local church is leadership. Hopefully, recreation workers could aid the church in training leaders by helping adults and teen-agers learn the skills of committee work,

the planning and administering of programs in recreation. Skills learned in this process would enlarge the church's pool of leaders.

The church will need help in the next ten years to continue its total ministry, in the name of God, to all men. Man's use of his leisure time may well indicate what impact the church has upon our society. To make this impact a creative one, the church will call upon persons trained in recreation.

A CATHOLIC VIEW

Maurice M. Hartmann, Ph.D.



In attempting to speculate upon the theme of this symposium from the point of view of Catholics, it is helpful to base our predictions upon the Catholic attitude towards leisure time and recreation. This attitude was touched upon by His Holiness Pope John XXIII in a letter written in September 1959: "According to the Christian vision of life, all time—working and leisure time—is a value entrusted by God to the freedom of man, who must utilize it to the glory of God Himself and for the greater perfection of his own person. . . ."

The Catholic bishops of the United States in 1932 stated that "leisure time should be used only for wholesome enjoyment and entertainment, such as one may look back to with a good conscience and a satisfied heart. To our own people we appeal that they should further resolve to use part, at least, of their leisure time in attendance at daily Mass; in frequenting the other services of the church and endeavoring to acquaint themselves with the meaning and the message to them of the liturgical year."

The Catholic views leisure time as an occasion for wholesome recreation not merely in the narrow sense of the word but also in its broadest sense—as an opportunity for a fuller family life, for worship, for cultural, social, and spiritual growth, for the development of the whole man.

The concept of Recreation permeates all Catholic recreation—Catholic Youth Councils, CYO's, Catholic Young Adult Clubs, day and summer camps, recreation programs

of schools, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, parish and diocesan social activities, and so on.

During the next few years, we can look forward confidently to a continued growth of these activities and organizations. Programs for youth will increase in number, variety, and participation. There will be an even more greatly accelerated development of recreation for adults, including those in the golden years of their lives. During the next decade there will also probably be a noteworthy increase in activities engaged in by family groups, both inside and away from their homes.

It is expected that the members of the armed forces of the United States and dependent members of their families will be numbered in the millions during the foreseeable future. No doubt, therefore, the National Catholic Community Service, as a member agency of USO, will continue to employ a large number of professional workers to help meet the leisure-time needs of the military.

Certainly, the overall increase in leisure time will result in an increased use of trained and experienced recreation workers in church-related activities. There will be more diocesan directors of recreation, coaches, playground supervisors, camp counselors. Also more volunteers will donate their time to recreation.

Catholic youth councils and other Catholic groups, organized locally and nationally under the National Council of Catholic Youth, will undoubtedly increase in number. The Right Reverend Monsignor Joseph E. Schieder, director of the Youth Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in which the National Council of Catholic Youth is based, recently stated that in the last two years there has been an explosive increase in the number of diocesan youth councils and an even greater increase in the number of parish youth councils.

"The NCCY program, executed on the diocesan and parochial levels, encourages a highly Christian use of leisure, not only among the youth on which it focuses primarily, but also among those professional persons and adult advisers which it engages," said Monsignor Schieder to this

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writer. "The proper use of leisure time must be understood as a formative process for young people. Thus the fourfold program covering the youth's spiritual, cultural, social, and physical activities relates integrally to his development as a competent and mature Christian, whose adult use of his leisure will reflect the good patterns of his youth. This concept, plus our recent experience, permits us to project validly that the next three to five years will see an almost maximum introduction of the council plan."

There will be other changes, of course. But, during the

next ten years, it is likely that they will be quantitative and qualitative rather than related to essentialities or basic structure. In recreation there will still be an emphasis upon wholesomeness, moderation, morality. There will be an understanding that increased leisure time provides opportunities not only for *rec-reation* but also for *re-creation*—mental and spiritual, as well as physical and social. Above all, primary emphasis will be directed, as always, towards the direct or indirect objective of the sanctification of souls—in recreation as in every Catholic activity.

A JEWISH VIEW

Sanford Solender



Few problems today are more perplexing than the all-pervasive crises in values. Social philosophers decry the lack of a sense of purpose in our social and political organization. People hesitate, in doubt about the values with which to guide their actions. Youth is left bewildered by the inability of adults to resolve this dilemma.

Perhaps it is a fortuitous circumstance that this condition emerges at the same time that man's leisure is on the increase. Expanding recreation programs to fill this new leisure can be vehicles for helping people to find answers to their search for values.

As people play together in physical education, cultural, or social activities, leaders have an incomparable opportunity to deal with these sensitive points of urgent need. Doubts and confusions about values can be brought to the fore and considered where they have a direct impact upon daily living. Skillful leadership has the chance here to influence substantially the judgments of people in small and large areas of concern.

All recreation—whatever its auspices—can deal importantly with this problem. Recreation programs under sectarian sponsorship have an additional impetus—and a vital resource—for attacking this need. The moral and social

goals animating the establishment of their programs provide the motive power for their concern here. The rich value reservoir inherent in the way of life they aim to communicate can have enormous relevance and meaning for participants. It is for the leaders of such programs to find the consummate skill which will enable them to convey this effectively to participants. Given a profound respect for human diversity, a commitment to the right of each person to find his own way, and keen insight into the aspirations and needs of the human personality, leaders of sectarian recreation programs can make a telling contribution to this great need of our times.

Jewish community centers and Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations exemplify the translation of these purposes into action. These organizations afford opportunities for persons of all ages to make creative use of their leisure through rewarding group associations. Competent leadership enables members to derive enjoyment from varied recreation pursuits, along with the rich moral and social learnings inherent in these experiences.

These centers and YM and YWHA's employ leisure-time programs to further their members' well-rounded development. Members are aided to find fulfillment as Americans and as Jews through identification, knowledge, and participation in respect to both of these integral facets of their lives. Activities based upon civic concerns and community living further their sense of the meaning of democracy. Programs drawing upon their Jewish heritage enable them to comprehend the vital ethical and social values inherent in their religion, history, art forms, and experience as a people. Combined with appreciation of the harmony of these values with the American democratic tradition, this understanding of their Jewishness significantly strengthens the capacity of Jews to meet the pressing challenges of life today. #

MR. SOLENDER is director of the Jewish Community Center Division, National Jewish Welfare Board, New York City.

Looking ahead ten years, I believe that, apart from the ever-present danger of war, we stand on the threshold of the 1960's aware that leisure will be one of the major problems and one of the pertinent questions in the Western World. I think you had better be ready for the challenge that will be imposed on you.—HOMER C. WADSWORTH, chairman, President's Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth.

LOCAL AND STATE DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

CALIFORNIA. Under a triparty interagency agreement 335 acres of brushland have been cleared to provide a "browseway" for propagation of deer in the Sierra Pelona region of Angeles National Forest. "Browseway" is a newly coined word among foresters and game wardens to denote an area established especially for wildlife habitat feeding. The U. S. Forest Service, the Los Angeles County Fish and Game Commission, and the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation have joined forces to provide better foraging areas for deer. The commission is providing funds for the three-year development program. With the first year's allotment of \$6,500 the Forest Service cleared 125 acres of brush in checkerboard pattern and 50 miles of strip (the equivalent of 200 acres) and mashed ten acres of brush for burning. This cleared area will be seeded to provide a feeding area.

HAWAII. The *Honolulu Zoo* has a new memorial drinking fountain, set up as a unit with masonry picnic tables and benches, financed by funds willed by Mrs. Clara Moore Tower, at one time a storyteller for the recreation division. Mrs. Tower left funds for a fountain for dogs and people in Kapiolani Park. Since dogs are not encouraged to come in the park it was decided to set up the fountain in the zoo.

Waipahu Field, in *Honolulu*, now has a completely porcelain-enameled comfort station, first of its kind in the islands. The parks and recreation department hopes that this type of structure will withstand vandalism. According to DeLos A. Seeley, director of planning and construction, the building, with its roof and walls of porcelainized enameled steel panels, should be practically indestructible. Since the color is fused into the enamel no painting is necessary and there will be no fading; maintenance is also simplified. The lightweight structure is particularly suitable for unstable ground conditions such as exist at the Waipahu park site.

NORTH CAROLINA. With funds from \$550,000 general-obligation bond issue passed in 1955, *Wilson* now has a new forty-thousand-square-foot community center; was able to improve a recreation building dating from WPA days, adding twenty-five thousand square feet to it; and built a \$83,000 fan-shaped swimming pool, 68'-by-45'-by-105' (an

additional appropriation from the general fund helped with the latter). Burt Gillette, director of parks and recreation, and his staff are now developing fifty acres of parkland and installing lighted fields. Plans for 1960 call for additional land acquisition and lighting another field. All development at the present time will be neighborhood areas, no large parks. Later, attention will turn to a large outlying area as a major development.

The park and recreation department is proud of its new 128'-by-114', laminated-truss gym which can accommodate anything from a basketball game to club conventions. The gym has two full-size basketball courts plus the main court. It also has a self-supporting health club complete with masseur and steam bath.

The department's teen club program is also virtually self-supporting except for supervision. The teen-agers were able to pay for their own equipment with money from concessions and fees from pool-table charges and record rental, as well as to donate a hundred-dollar scholarship to the high school. Teen activities go on every day and on Friday and Saturday nights. The original bowling area was given a smooth-trowel finish for skating and dancing parties. A rifle range will be set up adjacent to the teen area, with an archery range to come. Plexiglas windows will separate the areas.

The *Wilson* department also boasts a seven-acre day camp occupying the last wooded area left inside the city. Lest anybody has any designs on this precious area he had better be prepared to run Mr. Gillette out of town. (He seems firmly entrenched, having just been elected president of the North Carolina Recreation Society.)

TEXAS. W. Cecil Winters, superintendent of parks and recreation in *Garland* feels his city needs a park-and-recreation bond issue every two years "to keep up, not catch up" with a steadily growing population and increasing demand for areas and facilities. In the past year *Garland* has developed five neighborhood park and playground areas, exhausting funds from a \$460,000 general-obligation bond issue which also provided a recreation building, a fifty-meter swimming pool and a major park site of approximately 125 acres. The department has a staff of twelve full time and forty-five part-time personnel.

A new bird island is being developed on Copano Bay near *Bayside* through the efforts of the Copano Sportsman's Club. The area covers about two hundred acres of shell bank near the mouth of Mission Bay and is covered with scrub oak and cactus. The club has asked that the land belonging to the state be turned over to the National Audubon Society as a sanctuary.

The *Houston* Parks and Recreation Department has taken over on the responsibility for recreation activities on Lake Houston. The lake covers 12,600 acres and is about fourteen miles long. The department operates a lake-patrol boat, manned by the park patrol. The boat is equipped with a two-way radio operating through the Houston Police dispatcher frequency. (For further news of *Houston's* rapid expansion and future program see Page 11.) #

GAMES OF THE HANDS

"These are old as human play itself . . ."

Glenn G. Dahlem

Frequently a small party or other informal recreation gathering drags for lack of planned, competitive amusement; or the setting may preclude activities requiring special equipment or facilities. There exists, however, a family of games that requires little or no equipment nor previous experience.

"Games of the Hands," activities

played solely with the hands, are as old as human play itself. Impromptu skill contests of various sorts involving hand movements are found in the culture of many ethnic groups, their origins lost in antiquity. In the United States, the intermingling of various races and nationalities has created a treasury of games of many kinds. Five such games

of the hands, all of an informal and spontaneous nature, are listed here.

MR. DAHLEM completed his master's degree at Winona (Minnesota) State College in 1959, now teaches social studies and assists in coaching sports at a Yakima, Washington, senior high school. He is writing a cultural anthropology of athletics and recreation.

The Slapping Game. The Slapping Game is a hilarious skill contest, involving strategy, reaction time, and the guess factor. It is playable only in pairs, members of the group matched in any way desired. Each pair decides who shall be on "offense" first. The two combatants face each other, hands and arms extended, elbows somewhat bent. Hands are placed in a horizontal plane at chest height, about one foot to eighteen inches apart, with the fingers relaxed, but extended.

The player first on defense places his hands palms down, at the height, width, and degree of extension he desires; thus assuming the "on-guard" position. The offensive player brings his hands palms up to a point immedi-

ately below those of the defender, close, but not touching.

The defender signals "ready," and the offensive player attempts to slap either or both backs of the defender's hands, whichever and whenever he feels success likely. The defender is allowed to withdraw his hands quickly at any time, to avoid being slapped, but must return them to "on-guard" position within a reasonable time.

Score is kept by the offensive player, who counts aloud cumulatively, one point for each slap, including two points for a "double" (both hands simultaneously) until he slaps and misses. A miss ends his turn on offense, and roles are reversed, the former defender now doing the slapping, the previous

offensive player assuming the palms down "on-guard" position.

After the second player has missed in a slapping attempt, the totals of each are compared, the highest declared winner, and a new game commences. After several games, such as two out of three or four out of seven, winners of different contests may be matched.

The Slapping Game becomes very strategic; the offensive player has a choice of right, left, double, or right and left cross-slaps in his arsenal. Turning of the head and variations in timing are also important strategic considerations. The defender may withdraw his hands in different directions or planes, and at different times, to confuse the offensive player.

Rock-Scissors-Paper. Rock-Scissors-Paper may be played in pairs or trios. Three hand positions are involved: Rock, symbolized by clenched fists; Scissors, represented by the index and second fingers only, extended in the shape of a scissors; and Paper, both hands held flat with all fingers extended.

Three rules of precedence determine victory, loss, or draw: Rock smashes

Scissors, Scissors cuts Paper, Paper covers Rock; in other words, each hand position defeats and loses to one of the other two, and draws with itself.

The players sit facing each other, and, when ready, the hands are placed and withdrawn twice simultaneously from the table or floor. The third simultaneous placing is a "showdown," and hands are left in the center of the

playing area, in one of the three playing positions. The winner becomes apparent, and exacts a penalty from the loser or losers with a two-fingered slap on fleshy forearm, or on the forehead. Rock-Scissors-Paper may be played in regular fashion, with both hands showing the same symbol or "splits," in which two different combinations may be given in the same game.

Button-Button. "Button, button, who's got the button?" is a group guessing game involving deception and alertness. It is best played in a group of ten to fifteen participants. The game is of German origin.

Equipment used in this game is a long thread, string, or cord, tied at the ends; and a button, small spool, or other object with a hole in the center through which the cord passes. The object must slide freely along the cord and be easily concealed in a fist.

To organize play, a Leader and an

It are chosen. The players sit on the floor in a circle, with the It in the center. The Leader is also a member of the circle. The string or cord passes through the laps of the members of the circle, who hold it in their fists. The Leader is in possession of the button.

The activity commences when the Leader passes the button from his fist into that of the player on either side. The button is then transferred from player to player, with its location kept secret from the It if possible. Faking of passing and possession is permissi-

ble. When the Leader feels the It is thoroughly confused, he calls out, "Button, button, who's got the button?" After this, all movement and faking of the button ceases, and the It is compelled to guess the button's location. He chooses a likely player, who must show the button if in his possession. If the It has guessed correctly, he changes places and roles with the player whom he has caught. In event of a wrong guess, It remains in the center; and the player holding the button becomes a new Leader.

Indian. Indian is a memory activity played by means of signs made with hands and fingers. It is suited to groups of from six to fifteen. Members stand in a circle, and each, in turn, demonstrates and explains his or her Indian Sign. The Indian Signs are hand-and-finger portrayals of some phase of Indian life, such as a bow-shooting position, wearing of feathered headdress, delivering a war whoop, making the sign of peace, waving a tomahawk, and so on. Each member of the group is given a chance to show his own sign

and to observe that of every other.

To begin, one member of the group is chosen Chief. When all are ready, the Chief gives his own sign, followed by that of one other player. The player whose sign was given immediately repeats his own sign and gives that of any other player, except that of the Chief, who preceded him. The third player immediately repeats his sign, and gives that of a fourth player, who must likewise repeat and give a new sign, and so on, until the last player is reached. The last player repeats his sign and

gives that of the Chief, and the game, or round, is completed.

Very rarely does play go all the way around in this manner, as someone invariably forgets the remaining signs or gives one that has already been used. In this event, the person breaking the continuity is declared Goat, and after being "scalped," or penalized in some manner, becomes Chief for the next game. Players should be encouraged to speed up play, as the faster the signs are given the more pressure is put on the memory.

Pease Porridge Hot. Pease Porridge Hot is a hand-clapping activity involving memory and reaction time. It is played in pairs. This game requires recitation of the old familiar nursery rhyme at an accelerating tempo, preferably by a third party.

To organize play, the group is divided into pairs, in any manner desired. If an odd number is present, a particular individual is designated Caller; if the group is even-numbered, different members alternate as Caller. Members

of each pair stand or sit facing each other about three feet apart.

The game is played by means of a series of clapping actions, synchronized with the words of the rhyme. The sequence of claps and words is boxed.

To begin a game, the Caller recites the rhyme at a slow pace, and all pairs execute the prescribed claps in cadence. Succeeding repetitions of the rhyme become faster and faster, until the Caller can no longer say the words at an increasing rate of speed. When this oc-

curs, he becomes silent, and the pairs increase the speed of their clapping, if this is possible, at their own rate.

Victory is determined, within individual pairs, when a player misses, or executes a wrong clap. The offender must drop out of that game, and admit defeat. The winner within the pair that lasts the longest is the champion of the entire group. After several games, it is desirable to swap opponents with a nearby pair. This game is an excellent icebreaker for a mixer, using couples.

Sequence of Words and Claps for Pease, Porridge, Hot.

WORDS:	Pease	porridge	hot,
CLAPS:	(1) own hands on own thighs	(2) own hands together, chest height	(3) both hands to opponent's, chest height
	Pease	porridge	cold,
	(4) own hands on own thighs	(5) own hands together, chest height	(6) both hands to opponent's, chest height
	Pease	in the pot	days
	(7) thighs	(8) together	(9) own right to opponent's right
		like it	(10) together
	Some	(14) together	hot,
	(13) thighs	like it	(15) both to both
	Some	(17) together	cold,
	(16) thighs	in the pot	(18) both to both
	Some	like it	days
	(19) thighs	(20) together	(21) rights
		nine	(22) together
			(23) lefts
			old.
			(24) both to both

THE COMPETITION FOR LAND...

How It Affects Recreation

Exploding Cities and Regions

WE ARE ACCUSTOMED these days to dramatic phrases and startling statistics affecting our communities.

I hope we do not become insensitive to their meaning simply because they are repeated so often and so vigorously, at all times and on all occasions.

A friend who visited Chicago recently left a report with me on recreation that included some of the most startling population forecasts I have seen. In the report's quoted United States Census population forecast for 1975 is a high national figure of 228,500,000. The high forecast for the year 2000 is 300,000,000, the low is 245,000,000. A forecast for the year 2050 has a low of 300,000,000, a mean of 375,000,000, and a high forecast of 450,000,000 inhabitants.

This report also contained a table on recreation use of California's national parks and forests, with projections into the year 2050. In 1946 there were 23,000,000 actual visitor days; in 1955, 35,500,000. The estimate for 1975 is 109,000,000 visitor days. All figures included highway users. The 1975 estimated figure cited is, of course, three times the 1955 figure. The projection to the year 2050 is 450,000,000 visitor days!

Taking Stock

Some of you will remember that students and practitioners of both recreation and planning benefited from the fact-gathering and analysis that went on during the days of the depression in the mid-1930's. That was a quarter of a century ago. The picture of recreation in the United States was very sobering by today's standards and so was that of city planning. Measured against the conditions today, it can be truly said that the record of those earlier years justifies the queries: Did we then *have* a recreation program? Did we have any city planning in those days?

There are some heartening signs at the present time in

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Metropolitan areas mean high concentrations of people and high concentrations of land-and-improvement values.

the growth and acceptance of your field and mine, even if we admit to one another that today the tasks assigned recreation people, and to planners as well, seem almost overwhelming. All these years the National Recreation Association and its affiliated persons and organizations have been at work developing the concepts of today's far-flung recreation "empire" (forgive the word). The Association has been developing a strong corps of professional and lay leadership; it has been formulating principles and standards and testing them in countless operating programs. Very distinguished performances have been turned in by individuals, by communities, by many recreation departments, and, of course, some are not up to par. Generally there is real sophistication in recreation today—in knowing the problems, in tackling the "market demand," a demand that is tremendous and one growing without any signs of letup.

The resources and conservation people support planning and recreation objectives and programs. They have been loyal allies over the years and have been coming closer as the country and time and distance have been shrinking. The work of the Resources for the Future organization is a case in point.

The recent establishment of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, under the chairmanship of Laurance Rockefeller, following Congressional action in the fall of 1958 is, in the words of Marion Clawson: "An encouraging sign of a human nationwide concern, and of a comprehensive new approach to the recreation problem." There are other significant developments.

A valuable report entitled *A User Resource Recreation Planning Method*, first of several reports of the National Advisory Council on Regional Recreation Planning, was issued last summer. A state report, published in 1956 by the California Committee on Planning for Recreation, Park Areas and Facilities, is entitled *Guide for Planning Recreation Parks in California: a Basis for Determining Local Recreation Space Standards*.

The recreation publication to which I referred earlier, and from which I took the estimates (Appendix A) to the year 2050, is the consultants' report to the California De-



In these places the struggle over who is to acquire what land for what purposes reaches its most explosive form.

partment of Water Resources, concerning investigations of the Upper Feather River Basin Development. The study's full title is: *Recreational Benefits from Upper Feather River Basin Development*. Time does not permit detailed reference to any of these publications.

Planning

Accompanying urbanization, the rapid growth of urban populations—especially during the last decade—the field of physical or area planning, official planning of cities and of entire metropolitan regions (to a more limited extent, state planning also) has shown tremendous expansion, and some marked changes in technique and program emphasis. The working relationships of planning agencies and recreation agencies also seem, happily, to have progressed. I cite my personal experience as city planner of San Francisco from 1949 to 1958 and what I observed in California as at least partial evidence and support of this view.

Competition for Land

The competition for land is universally evident—on the part of all governments, federal and state, throughout our metropolitan areas, in our counties, among the tens of thousands of incorporated municipalities, not to mention the very substantial number of special district governments. Conspicuous examples of this are lands required by the federal interregional highway program supposedly equal in land area to all the currently occupied urban areas of the country today. There are civil airport requirements, greatly augmented by the advent of the Jet Age.

So far I have not mentioned recreation. No reference has been made to a vastly expanding urban population, on which the spotlight is placed more and more frequently today in reference to nearly 130 metropolitan areas, the constellations of American cities in which practically all population growth and urban expansion is currently taking place and is expected to continue occurring.

Let us focus on these, where the land competition is more intense than anywhere else. Here are the high concentrations of people and the high concentrations of land-and-

improvement values. In these places the struggle over who is to use what land for what purpose reaches its most intense form.

Planning and the Recreation Program

I see community planning figuring prominently among the approaches to the problem of managing and regulating competition for land that exists everywhere in our communities. The land requirements of all federal government agencies and of all the agencies and departments of the state governments are met and are served "on the ground," in one of the counties of these same states. In perhaps the overwhelming majority of cases, likewise within an incorporated municipality—those of the largest population and area down to some very small units indeed—the federal and state government have no other place to go to acquire land for their purposes.

This being a readily established fact, each of the local units of government should have an official plan to guide any growth, development, or land-use changes; as a device to enable it to have a basis upon which to negotiate, or arbitrate with an "outside public agency." Or it can simply be used as an aid in refereeing the question of how the city's land, over which the city or the county government has jurisdiction, representing its citizens, is to be used. The bulk of a community's land is, of course, privately owned land. The local government regulates its use and is charged with ensuring its continued usefulness and value, and its planning powers are for this purpose.

Most of the *metropolitan* areas of the United States consist of a single county, *one central city*, plus a number of cities, towns, and villages of lesser importance. Metropolitan areas of the largest dimensions may comprise hundreds of local governments and thousands of square miles of land. Such an area is the Northeastern Illinois area. It can supply many suitable illustrations of the competition for land, which is fairly general, and which has its familiar aspects, locally. Chicago is the central city of the six-county Northeastern Illinois metropolitan area, now containing nearly six million people. It measures thirty-seven hundred square miles, or about a third the size of Holland, a country with twice this area's present population.

In twenty years or less it is expected that three million people will be added to the present population of these six counties—the equivalent of the population of Detroit and Cleveland. This new population will need a lot of housing; to go with the homes, we must build a lot of schools and hospitals; three millions more will take a lot of recreation area. The expanded metropolitan area will bring some *additional* heavy concentrations of traffic.

A crude and oversimple way of graphically highlighting the competition for land ahead, in meeting the needs of an additional three million people, expected to be added in twenty years, might be so stated. Estimate the amount of land needed for:

- industrial expansion, likewise for commercial districts;

- housing, and for community facilities that go with housing such as schools, parks, recreation areas;
- municipal, county, state, and federal administrative services and institutional needs, found in all jurisdictions;
- all transportation needs, including freight railroads, commuting services, highways, local streets, airports—major and minor—rights of way and easements for all utilities, waterways, all sorts of terminals, and parking;
- flood control and drainage, for water supply and waste disposal.

Then add up these estimates, on the basis of measures and standards of land use applicable to each category of land, and allocate them to the total vacant land remaining in the metropolitan area.

Crude and over-simple estimating and allocating of land by land-use categories or functions and in relation to time periods is, however, not the same thing as comprehensive planning for communities or metropolitan areas. It will not suffice to identify clearly and correctly the needs of groups of land users—competitors for land—including that representing recreation. Fortunately, the last quarter century, perhaps especially the last decade of it, has seen the development of improved ways of doing business in your field and mine and others. The changes have brought measurable advances in public understanding and support both of the need to plan and program city and regional development, including recreation planning, from the local levels to the national ones, whichever level you start from.

I should like to undertake to discuss, in somewhat more specific terms, some uses of the physical planning programs designated *city planning* and *metropolitan planning*. I will attempt to relate this general planning to recreation planning at the municipal and metropolitan levels, adding a footnote or two on the planning of the resource-area type, which is becoming increasingly important to the broad national picture of recreation.

Making the Plans and Implementing Them

City and recreation planning in San Francisco is a good example of city planning and one with which I am familiar because I was director of planning. The following good definition appears in *Guide for Planning Recreation Parks in California*:

Master Plan or General Plan. A unified, long-range, comprehensive, general (rather than detailed) scheme to guide the future physical development of a city, county, planning area, or metropolitan region. The plan designates official policy concerning the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for housing, business, industry, recreation, education, public buildings and grounds, and other categories of public and private uses of land; it relates to the designated uses of the land, the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, and other major public utilities and facilities; and it establishes standards of population density and building intensity for the various areas included in the territory covered by the plan. Integral with the plan are the maps, diagrams, charts, and descriptive matter necessary for its proper understanding.

Working with the recreation and park department of San Francisco, the city-planning department first prepared

a report on a plan for the location of parks and recreation areas in San Francisco. This report was the research basis of the adopted citywide recreation-park plan, an element of the city's master plan, directed toward the fulfillment of two major objectives: (1) the provision of areas for active and passive recreation for all age groups, equitably distributed throughout the city; and (2) the protection, provision, and enhancement of areas of natural scenic beauty, and the provision of open landscaped areas equitably distributed throughout the city. The plan was adopted after public hearings and is being carried out.

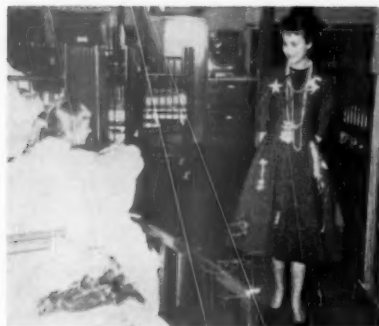
Implementation of the plan is aided by the six-year capital improvement program, long in operation in that city. This provides that city departments annually submit their programs for six years ahead. Each project included is reported by the planning department as in conformity or not in conformity with the city plan. The city council relies upon these reports and rarely takes an action in opposition.

Some Concluding Thoughts

Recreation is very hard pressed in the present and continuing competition for land. The recreation movement has millions upon millions of supporters. In the years and decades ahead recreation, like planning, must have clear objectives and effective leadership. The *pros* can be counted upon to work away as a dedicated group, to try hard to perform their technical and administrative functions and work assignments to the satisfaction of the public we serve. Far more important in meeting the challenge of the competition for land than those of us who have full-time careers at these tasks is a well-informed citizenry, a strong, informed, and courageous *lay* leadership. This leadership should have specific programs to work for. Recreation programs can be very tangible, can be made to lend themselves effectively to concerted campaigns to establish recreation's claims in this competition—if official plans of the various jurisdictions have been competently prepared, officially adopted by their governments. Through such administrative leverage as is provided in the land-use plans, zoning, firm policies, and land-subdivision dedications or cash contributions, specified in state law and local ordinances, in capital improvement programming, through the use of public powers of acquisition (including excess condemnation), acquisition of easements and developments rights, the recreation program featured in such plans is kept clearly in public view and is integrated with official plans and annual appropriations of the public jurisdictions.

The recreation program of the country, like the planning program, is moving steadily toward a more comprehensive approach now emerging in national, state, county, and municipal administration because it has everywhere a "relatedness" to all other aspects of city and regional development. There are abundant signs that this type of thinking is increasing its popular appeal, is widening its support, and is finding its way into program and into administration.

Somewhat as an aside may I conclude by saying that your group and the one I have attempted to represent in these remarks should hang together, so that in the competition for land our competitors do not hang us separately. #



There is always excitement at the monthly birthday party in the children's pavilion.

Recreation Comes to Warm Springs

MONTHLY OUTDOOR songfests, square dancing, Sunday afternoon band concerts, parties and other interesting activities are now a part of the fare for patients at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, for a recreation department was added to its medical services in January 1957.

According to Clara S. Simon, recreation director, individual bedside activities are scheduled during the day to dovetail with the patient's treatment periods, and group activities in after-treatment hours—evenings, weekends, and holidays. The program is designed

to bring a normal atmosphere to an abnormal situation.

Staff and volunteers presenting the program have the use of a modern theater, recreation room, outdoor facilities, and portable equipment. All activities are, of course, adapted to meet individual or group limitations. At the present, there is a marked increase in referrals from the medical staff for individual, specialized recreation needs. These special needs stem from the fact that Warm Springs patients have a longer than average hospitalization (more than fifty-nine days) and/or

some degree of emotional disturbance.

In order to provide varied diversion for the patients and staff of this rather isolated foundation, the recreation department sometimes schedules performances of professional entertainment in the theater or, when weather permits, on the outdoor "campus," and schedules movies as well.

After dismissal, nostalgic notes of appreciation are received from patients and parents; and there seems to be no doubt that the addition of this to the other services offered at Warm Springs has been more than justified. #

HEARING-IMPAIRED CHILDREN

MANY CHILDREN with handicaps are perplexed when they are rejected from participating in community recreation and social programs provided for the nonhandicapped. They are rejected by leaders and "normal" youngsters, either because of their handicap or inability to participate in existing programs.

The Baltimore Hearing Society became particularly concerned about the need for accepting hearing-impaired children in camp, Scout, and recreation programs. In April 1955, after approval of the need by a Baltimore Council of Social Agencies' study and with the financial support of the Community Chest, the society began a five-year demonstration recreation project for the purpose of integrating deaf, hard-of-hearing, and aphasic children with hearing youngsters, in camping,

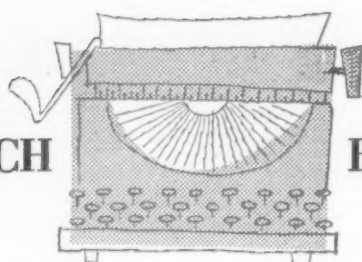
scouting, and recreation activities.

The demonstration project has just completed its third year; at present more than one hundred children are participating with hearing youngsters. Camp, Scout, and recreation personnel, once informed of the important need for these children who have severe auditory and language disorders to become part of the hearing world, have performed an outstanding service by including them in existing programs.

For many of these one hundred children, the recreation therapist of the society has established "readiness" programs that were conducted in the health agency setting. These programs were designed to teach children basic recreation and related communication skills, either individually or in a group. Once these skills were learned and the society staff had a thorough knowledge

of the children's capabilities, they were placed in existing community recreation and camping activities.

The society, at this time, believes strongly that the project should become a community program, which would serve not only the hearing-impaired, but all children with handicaps. It is convinced, however, that a recreation therapist should become a permanent member of the society staff. Such a staff member should also be included in other health agencies to provide the necessary "readiness" programs so children with handicaps will be afforded the necessary preparation before moving into their respective communities to participate with the nonhandicapped.—RALPH DOMBRO, of the Baltimore Hearing Society in the third annual report, *Hearing-Impaired Children in Recreation and Camping Programs*.



RESEARCH

REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS

Assistance Needed for Research Project

As every recreation professional person knows, there are no instruments now available that can predict an individual's potential in recreation leadership. It is the purpose of this research project to identify traits of successful recreation leaders and to develop instruments useful to recreation administrators in hiring personnel, to colleges and universities, which are training leaders, to directors of in-service training programs, in better diagnosing the needs of their employees, and to guidance counselors in helping youth to decide whether the recreation profession is for them. The help of the entire profession is needed to undertake successfully a research project to develop these predictive measurement instruments.

To develop job applicant screening tests, municipal departments are needed, willing to administer a short-form test to job applicants and then, later, rate on a scale provided, the quality of work of the applicants employed and indicate why others were not employed.

Hospital recreation departments may help by conducting an exploratory aptitude inventory among their employees and rating the quality of leadership of each. After analysis of the exploratory form to determine traits significant for success, additional aid will be needed as described for municipal departments.

To make possible a longitudinal study designed to determine traits of potentially successful recreation leaders at various stages in their preparation, colleges and universities with major programs are needed to administer a battery of tests to their freshmen and secure high-school information; administer in the senior year the same battery to these same majors and secure college academic and extracurricular information; and aid in follow-up of such majors after they have been on the job several years, administering the same battery, securing information on community activities, and obtaining a quality rating of their work.

To work on keys for present vocational tests and explore other possibilities, persons interested in research and in undertaking other phases of the study are needed; there are some good thesis and dissertation topics available. Self-attitude tests, Q-technique, forced-choice tests, and other methods of success determination need to be explored for the recreation field. Perhaps you are already working in this field; we would be happy to hear about it.

To finance the costs of printing, mailing, and statistical analysis, foundations and persons interested in the advancement of the profession through research are also encouraged to participate in this project.

Anyone interested in helping or who has suggestions

about this project is encouraged to write codirectors Dr. Shirley Kammeyer, Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California, or Dr. Betty van der Smitten, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Citizens Advisory Committees Useful

A study of practices of *Citizens Advisory Committees in Public Recreation* was conducted by Laura J. Weckwerth as a partial requirement for a master's degree at the University of Illinois. The study was confined to recreation committees in school and recreation departments in the New York Metropolitan region. One of the major findings was that, in spite of the difficulties encountered in their relationships with the committees, almost all recreation executives and committee chairmen said they anticipated continued use of the citizens advisory committees.

The major recommendations that grew out of the study follow:

1. An adequate written policy statement should be established for the committee, reviewed frequently, and agreed upon and clearly understood by all concerned.
2. The board's responsibility ought also to be clearly understood. The board should either accept the advice of the committee and act upon it or explain why it has not.
3. New members should be formally oriented to the committee.
4. The committee's work should be periodically evaluated in terms of its objectives.
5. More time could profitably be spent in committee meetings on policy discussion so the committee could give careful and valuable counsel, recommendations, and information to the appointive board and the executive.
6. The recreation executive interested in having an effective citizens advisory committee must devote the necessary amount of time and effort to doing his part and ought to familiarize himself with the principles and practices of effective committee operation.

National Forests and Their Recreation Resources

The United States Forest Service has published a work plan for its survey of the outdoor recreation resources of national forests. The survey is directed toward obtaining the information needed in planning the recreation aspects of its own program, but much of the information obtained will also be useful to the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

Five separate tasks are to be accomplished in making the study:

1. Projections of future demand for recreation on the

national forests will be developed for the base years 1966, 1976, and 2000.

2. Converting factors will be developed so that recreation demand in visits and visitor-days can be expressed in acres, sites, areas, or resource requirements needed to accommodate satisfactorily the projected demand for recreation on the national forests.

3. An inventory will be made to determine the amount, kind, quality, and location of available and suitable recreation lands administered by the Forest Service and usable waters related thereto.

4. National forest recreation resources and opportunities located and described by the inventory will be compared with projected demands to determine how the suitable and available lands can be best utilized to serve anticipated needs by the years 1976 and 2000; also to what extent the recreation resources can provide for the different kinds of recreation demands in those years.

5. Present policies and programs will be reviewed in the light of the study findings and recommendations will be made for a recreation program to include: (1) modification of present policies or adoption of new policies for the protection and administration of the outdoor recreation resources; (2) developments and services needed, with estimated costs, to meet the projected recreation demands in 1976 and 2000; (3) research needs in the recreation field; and (4) procedure for keeping the recreation view current in the future.—Work Plan for National Forest Recreation Study, August 1959.

Use of Schools for Community Recreation

In the report *A Study of Recreation in Kentucky*, prepared by Charlie Vettiner, the reluctance of some school principals to permit school buildings to be used for recreation by community groups is discussed. Mr. Vettiner reports that a survey made by the principals of 23 schools in Jefferson County, following the close of the winter program, revealed that 164,098 men, women, and children had used the buildings and that damage amounted to \$82.50 or an average of \$3.44 per center. This damage was not paid for by the school board but by the community recreation committees.

New Center for Urban Studies

A Joint Center for Urban Studies has been established by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University through a grant of \$675,000 from the Ford Foundation for the initial financing of the center's program. The aim of the project, according to President Stratton of MIT, is "to establish an international center for advanced research, for documentation, and for stimulating interuniversity efforts and collaboration in the urban field." It is designed to serve as a center with extensive research opportunities for eminent scholars on the faculties of the two institutions.

Among the problems of initial interest to the Joint Center are comparative analyses of cities; urban growth and structure; methods of public and private control over urban change; social values and the community; urban design;

and decision making and the planning process in metropolitan communities. The principal responsibility of the center will be basic research, the findings of which will be made available through published materials. Professor Martin Meyerson, Williams Professor of City Planning and Urban Research, and director of Harvard's present Center for Urban Studies, has been appointed director of the joint center.

Another project, involving a \$900,000 grant by the Ford Foundation, is making possible the preparation of a comprehensive development program for eleven counties in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Parks and recreation comprise one of the aspects of the survey project, which is known as Penjerdel.

Physical Education Facilities in Schools

A bulletin entitled *Physical Education in Early Elementary Schools*, issued in 1959 by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, reports on the status of physical education for elementary-school-age children in city school systems. This information is based upon replies received from 532 school systems, representing a total of 12,217 schools. In view of the increasing use of the school plant for community recreation, the following findings are of special interest.

Of the 12,217 elementary school buildings, 6,584, or 54 percent, are reported to have excellent or adequate gymnasiums or playrooms. Of this number 34 percent are gymnasiums and 20 percent playrooms. Indoor swimming pools are found in 110 of the schools, or less than one percent of the total; 50 percent of these are located in schools in the eastern district.

Five thousand nine hundred school sites, or 48 percent of the total, provide excellent or adequate all-weather play area; 47 percent have a basketball court, 14 percent a baseball field, 53 percent a softball field, 24 percent a soccer field, 44 percent a volleyball court. Only four percent, or 466 schools, include tennis courts. Less than 25 percent of the school sites have such developmental equipment as horizontal bars and ladders.

Forty-nine percent of the school systems reporting indicated that community facilities are used to obtain more adequate space for physical education; 84 percent of them state that physical education facilities are used by the community in out-of-school hours during the school year and 63 percent that school physical education facilities are used by the community during vacation periods.

Copies of the bulletin are available from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for forty-five cents each.

On the Ball

According to a release from the National Golf Foundation, golf courses of all types increased in number from 4,901 in 1948 to 5,745 in 1958. During this ten-year period the population of the United States increased by 19 percent whereas the total number of golfers playing at least ten rounds a year increased by nearly 45 percent. Total golf equipment sales, based on factory selling prices, increased by 98.5 percent during this ten-year period.—*The Golf Beat*, July 1959.

NOTES *for the* *Administrator*

Maintenance of Community Quality

Some two hundred public officials and citizens representing communities in Westchester County, New York, met with the county executive to discuss "Local and County Responsibilities for Public Recreation." Dr. Sal J. Prezioso, superintendent of the County Recreation Commission, set the tone for the meeting when he said:

Here in Westchester County neither county government nor any of the local communities can afford to go it alone on matters pertaining to recreation planning and administration. Neither can we in this day and age properly and effectively do our work via the long-distance lines of communication.

Commenting on the need for acquiring and planning areas Hugh R. Pomeroy, county planning director, stated:

Provision of land for parks and recreation has an importance to the community well beyond the value of the land for the particular park or recreation function to which it is assigned, in that this land constitutes part of the open space of the community. The maintenance of community quality and the protection of property values depend in substantial degree, and in increasing measure, on the provision of ample areas of open space.

To repeat something that we have often said, it is the land that is off the tax rolls for community purposes that is responsible for most of the values that are on the tax rolls. Open space as such, where it contributes to the maintenance of community quality, in accordance with comprehensive community planning, falls in this category.

County population is outstripping park acquisition in Westchester County as in many other metropolitan areas. Charles E. Pound, county park superintendent, stated that between 1922 and 1932 approximately seventeen thousand acres of land were acquired for county park and parkway purposes, or an average of 18.6 acres per 1,000 population. Today this acreage represents only 12.6 acres per one thousand persons. Constant increase, however, was reported in the park attendance and in the use of special facilities, such as golf courses.

William L. Foley, president of the County Recreation Executives Association, commented on the degree to which localities have fallen behind in their capital projects. He added:

It may very well be that if recreation on the local level continues to find itself on the bottom of the priority list we will have to look to the county government for the facilities we need.

Edward Michaelian, county executive, outlined the following pressing problems in the county that he considered resulted from a lack of continuing communication between

county and local officials responsible for recreation planning and policy making:

Development of better coordination between county and local park, planning, and recreation officials; realization that local and county government retain present park and recreation lands as well as acquire additional lands for future development, as indicated by growth factors; a need for officials to set aside sufficient funds for capital projects required to meet future plans and to make budgetary provision therefor; a reappraisal of our overall recreation policies relating to the responsibilities of local and county government; collaboration in developing an overall recreation master plan in each of the communities and for the county, including the integration of local plans into the master plan; finally, adoption of a sound policy of public relations.

In conclusion, he strongly urged that local and county officials concerned with recreation continue to meet frequently and understand mutual recreation interests.

Golf Courses in Subdivisions

The recreation, esthetic, and economic values resulting from a golf course planned as a part of a large residential development are pointed out as follows in a bulletin published by the Urban Land Institute of Washington, D. C.:

The golf course is an asset to the real estate subdivision in many ways. Its aesthetic qualities not only heighten the initial value of the land immediately adjacent to and in the general vicinity of the course, but also tend to maintain heightened property values and to stabilize them over a long period of time. Because of this linkage between residential lots and a golf course, the course creates additional value for such lots and increases their marketability. This increased value has been estimated at approximately \$2,000 for an average lot.

How to Obtain Additional Revenue

- Park and recreation authorities are continually seeking additional sources of revenue in order to meet increasing demand for recreation facilities and services. Hialeah, Florida, for example, has approved capital improvements for parks and playgrounds to cover a four-year period, the expense to be met through a five percent utility tax. Sanford, Florida, has completed two new facilities: a new civic center with youth wing and a Negro swimming pool paid for through a bond issue to be retired from power franchise receipts (*see RECREATION, December 1959, Page 436, for photograph and further information regarding the civic center*). Among the many facilities recently constructed in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, are two contemporary apparatus areas installed with the help of two local civic groups.
- A small community near Yakima, Washington, has an unusual method of raising funds to help meet the cost of operating a community building. All of the farmers in the area agreed to donate the apples from one of their trees; the people pick and sell the apples and turn the money over to the building fund. #

LISTENING AND VIEWING

A Group Picture Program for Neuropsychiatric Patients

Most hospital libraries sponsor group programs for neuropsychiatric patients with the aim of stimulating use of the library and thus aiding the resocialization of patients. Various programs have been developed, such as discussions, reading aloud, contests, and showing of films, filmstrips, and slides.

When such a program was initiated at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Leech Farm Road, Pittsburgh, in February 1956, the use of filmstrips and slides was decided upon as best suited to the needs of the patients, and most adaptable to the schedule. Sixteen groups of closed-ward patients made a weekly visit to the library, for a one-hour period. Some liked all such programs and took seats near the screen as soon as they entered the library; others participated only in those of interest to them.

In order not to disturb readers, the program was held in one corner of the library where blinds are drawn and lights turned out. A librarian operated the projector, commented on the pictures, and asked questions. At first, a comprehensive coverage of the subject was attempted, but comments pertaining to each individual picture proved more effective. Whenever the subject of a program is a geographic area, the librarian inquired whether anyone present was familiar with it and invited him to participate.

Books on the subject under discussion were first displayed on a peg board near the screen. However, as patients seemed reluctant to disturb displays, even when urged to do so, such material was then displayed on a library table and thus used more freely. Books on display during this period were available for loan the succeeding week.

Each program was held for one week for all wards, but comments were modified to meet patients' needs. They were simplified for regressed patients and made more complex for the ones in good contact.

Most patients spoke up whenever one

aspect of the program interested them. During a showing of the filmstrip *Moby Dick*, patients asked about the length of time a whale can stay under water, whether it is true that a whale can destroy a wooden ship, and whether there is international cooperation in the whaling industry. A patient seeing slides of government buildings in Washington, D. C., became interested in Greek architecture and spent a library period reading about it. During a showing of the filmstrip *Japan Today*, the librarian stated that Japan ranks next to Great Britain as the world's largest shipbuilder. A patient who had, until then, remained silent, questioned this statement and was induced to consult reference books. Another patient did not react to a filmstrip about the national forests until he saw a picture of a ranger using a surveying instrument to determine the exact location of a forest fire. He remarked that he had used a similar instrument as a member of a tank crew. He then read up on surveying instruments for two succeeding library periods. One who had never previously participated in a program, volunteered to identify American and foreign statesmen during a showing of *The U.S. and Its Alliances*.

Two programs utilizing slides and filmstrips of animals were among the most successful. Many patients participated for the first time, identifying animals, making comments, and asking questions. One patient displayed an amazing knowledge of birds and was complimented on it. Since then he has been persuaded to borrow books on the outdoors occasionally. During a program about New York, the discussion became so lively that the librarian found it best not to speak at all and limited himself to operating the projector.

A good many filmstrips are produced for use in schools, and manuals are supplied with them so some of the facts needed for presenting a program are

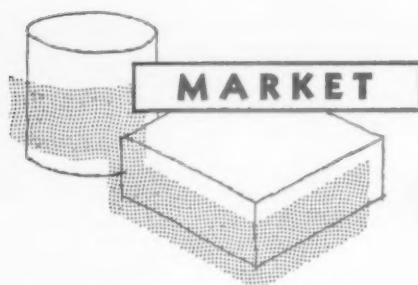
easily available. However, it takes some effort to formulate comments that will arouse interest and also to decide on the proper time to make them.

During a showing of a filmstrip *Port of New York*, the best chance to mention the Dutch origin of some street names occurred when a photo of a Dutch engraving of New Amsterdam was shown. The librarian remarked that New York was already quite large at that time and then explained how Broadway and Wall Street were named. When a picture of a crane operator at one of the wharves was shown, it was mentioned that one out of eight persons living in New York earns his livelihood in shipping or allied occupations. When a picture of an ocean liner was on the screen, the librarian stated that every twenty-two minutes a ship leaves or enters New York harbor.

It is essential to avoid a schoolroom atmosphere, as many neuropsychiatric patients are oversensitive and tend to resent anyone not treating them as intelligent adults. Therefore, the librarian must be very careful making comments and go out of his way in showing a willingness to be contradicted or corrected.

Once the projector, screen, and a small stock of filmstrips and slides had been purchased, the cost of the program proved slight as the bulk of the material used is lent, free of charge, by the Pennsylvania State Library. *The New York Times* filmstrips on current affairs are purchased on a subscription basis, and a small number of newly published filmstrips are bought occasionally. While the service given by the Pennsylvania State Library is excellent and could not be improved upon, it is necessary to own a small stock of material and not depend entirely on loans. There are occasional obstacles, such as ordering an unsuitable filmstrip, based on an unclear title, or a shipment may be delayed in the mail.

While group programs have not greatly augmented circulation, they have led to a considerable increase in use of library books. They have stimulated interest, induced many patients to speak up in a group situation, and helped them in their resocialization.—HENRY DREIFUSS, chief librarian, Veterans Administration Hospital, 408 First Avenue, New York 10.



NEWS

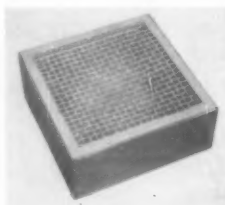
For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please mention that you saw it in RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel



• A small, silent, automatic night electronic watchman has been developed by Energy Controls to protect buildings and property from vandals and prowlers at night. The Protect-O-Lite is an automatic light-control switch activated by the presence or absence of light, turning on electric power or lights at night and off at dawn. Requiring no installation or maintenance, it is almost ideal for guarding recreation buildings and installations, community centers, and the like. You simply plug into a power outlet with the photoelectric eye facing the outside natural light. Weighing less than twelve ounces, the Protect-O-Lite is 3" by 2 1/2" by 1", comes with 6-foot cord and plug, utilizes 110-125 volts AC with 600-watt capacity. Direct all inquiries to Vernon Wiberg, Energy Controls, Inc., 11 South First Street, Geneva, Illinois.

• A tamperproof, vandalproof lighting fixture for public buildings and areas has been developed to accommodate up to two 100-watt A lamps in its double 14-gauge steel housing. Theft and vandalism are prevented by steel mesh welded to the outer housing to protect the Corning fresnel lens and by spanner-head screws requiring a special screwdriver for access to the lamps. Other safety features include seating the lens in a shock-absorbing foam-rubber gasket, a fiberglass insulation between fixture and ceiling, and a safety chain to hold the outer steel housing to the inner housing to facilitate relamping. For further details write Light & Power Utilities Corporation, 1035 Firestone Boulevard, Memphis, Tennessee.



• The flow of new plastic materials continues virtually unabated—one of the newer ones being Plastic Mastic, which can perform practically any repair job. This epoxy-polyamide compound has proved practical and economical for repairing floors, walls, ceilings, driveways, curbs, masonry, bricks, machinery, fixtures, tanks, pipes, plumbing, furniture. It also fills leaks, breaks, holes, and cracks; is permanently effective with almost every known material: concrete, metals, wood, ceramics, glass, rubber, cloth, paper products, and most plastics. Application is easy and curing time depends on room heat. At room temperature, cured Plastic Mastic is hard to the touch in four hours, can be walked on in eight. This reaction time can be speeded by applying heat. The compound is nonflammable, contains no volatile solvents, and has almost no irritation potential. For complete information about the Plastic Mastic General Repair Kit, which comes in several sizes, write Williamson Adhe-

sives, Inc., 8220 Kimball Avenue, Skokie, Illinois.

• Slipping and falling on stairs are always a hazard in large public buildings, such as recreation and community centers, school buildings used for recreation, and the like. A slip-proof stair tread has been designed having a flat, abrasive surface that provides a sure grip when the foot touches each step. The Super Stairmaster, made of heavy-duty aluminum with a special abrasive formula bonded in, has passed oil and grease tests more severe than those encountered in most factories and packing plants. Treads are nine inches wide with beveled back and fit all steps up to thirteen inches wide, length to twelve feet as required. A deep 1 1/8" nose of heavy aluminum extends over the edge of the step to protect the face. Treads are simply fastened down with screws on wood steps or on masonry steps with screws and lead expansion shields. For bulletin containing complete information on these treads and the repair of worn stairs, write Wooster Products, Inc., M-R Division, 1000 Spruce Street, Wooster, Ohio.

• The Castello Fencing Equipment Company, long known for its fencing equipment, has recently been appointed exclusive agent and distributor in the United States for Pigeon-brand Judo uniforms. These uniforms are recommended by Kodokan, the officially recognized organization supervising Judo activities in Japan. Castello will stock them in five sizes (by weight) and by color (color signifying degree of experience). They are of championship weight with coats made of double-hollow weave (reinforced) cotton and the pants and belts of single drill fabric. Write Castello Judo Equipment Company, 30 East 10th Street, New York 3.



• The versatility of wall-hung fixtures is now available in a water cooler, to accommodate various age-group heights and to keep floors free of clutter where desired or required. The compact On-A-Wall Oasis water cooler is mounted directly on the wall, comes in seven- and thirteen-gallon capacities. Among its features are a plastic vinyl laminate finish on 20-gauge steel, removable front panel and grille, mirror-polished stainless steel top, with anti-splash ridge; wall protector back extending 3 1/2" above bottom of basin; Dial-A-Drink bubbler and provision for glass filler. Mounting bracket and template are provided. Accessories include glass fillers, special masonry wall hanger, and special bracket for framed construction. Further details can be had from The Ebco Manufacturing Company, 265 North Hamilton Road, Columbus 13, Ohio.

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FOLK MUSIC GUIDE USA, 110 MacDougal St., New York 12. Ten issues annually, \$.15 per copy, \$1.00 per year.

IDEAS UNLIMITED ("Odds-N-Ends" Projects), Shulman-Graff Inc., 5865 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago 45. Ten issues annually; \$.25 per copy, \$2.00 per year.

Magazine Articles

THE AMERICAN CHILD, November 1959.
Industry Programs for Youth.

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, November 1959.
Special Crafts Issue.

CHALLENGE, November 1959.

Leisure, an Economic Fact of Life, Raymond D. Buteux.

PARENTS', December 1959.

Telling the Christmas Story, Harriet D. Pennington.

Ground Rules for Teenage Parties, Eric W. Johnson.

Holiday Crafts for the Very Young, Winifred Bryan Horner.

SAFETY EDUCATION, December 1959.

It's All in the Game, Helen Manley.

SWIMMING POOL AGE, November 1959.

Two Municipal Pools, George T. Bell.
Tacoma's "Grading System" Turns Out
Skilled Swimmers, Thomas W. Lantz.

TODAY'S HEALTH, December 1959.

Everybody's Square Dancing, James C. G. Conniff.

Recordings

Activity Book-Record Sets:

LET'S LOOK AT GREAT PAINTINGS (10-inch 33 1/3-rpm record, eight full-color paintings, and manual); AN INTRODUCTION TO BALLET (two 10-inch 33 1/3-rpm records, and manual), narrated by Katherine Seraga; LET'S PUT ON A PLAY (10-inch 33 1/3-rpm record, manual, and script for seven plays). \$4.95 each. Ottenheimer: Publishers, 4805 Nelson Ave., Baltimore 15, Md.

Honor Your Partner:

Albums 14 and 15 of square dance series by Ed Durlacher. Each album contains four 12-inch, 78-rpm records. \$12.00 per album. Square Dance Associates, 33 S. Grove St., Freeport, New York.

Tradition Records:

CHILDREN'S SONGS, Ed McCurdy (TLP 1027), \$4.98; ODETTA SINGS BALLADS AND BLUES (TLP 1010), \$4.98; TRADITION FOLK SAMPLER (TSP-1), \$2.00. All 12-inch, 33 1/3-rpm. Tradition Records, Box 72, Village Station, New York 14.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Administration, Personnel

ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY, Daniel E. Griffith. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 123. Paper, \$1.95.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS MADE EASY, John Donald Peel. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 318. \$5.00.

AUTOMATION: Its Impact on Business and Labor, John Diebold. National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire, N.W., Washington 9, D. C., Pp. 64. Paper, \$1.00.

CITY EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES, Harvey E. Brazer. National Bureau of Economic Research, 261 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 82. Paper, \$1.50.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN for Lakeland, Florida, Parks & Recreation. Planning & Zoning Department, Lakeland, Fla. Pp. 36. Paper, \$1.10.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION IN ACTION, Ernest B. Harper & Arthur Dunham, Editors. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 543. \$7.50.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, Alida H. Hisle, Editor. Association for Childhood Education International, 1200 5th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C. Pp. 93. Paper, \$1.50.

GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: The Quest for Responsible Performance. John D. Millett. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 484. \$7.95.

INTRODUCTION TO GROUP DYNAMICS, Malcolm & Hulda Knowles. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 95. \$2.50.

LEARNING TO WORK IN GROUPS, Matthew B. Miles. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27. Pp. 285. \$5.00.

MANAGEMENT OF EMPLOYEE TRAINING (Proceedings of Institute of Training Officers Conference). Benjamin J. Ludwig, 2113 Conover Pl., Alexandria, Va. Pp. 46. Paper, \$1.00.

MANAGEMENT'S MISSION IN A NEW SOCIETY, Dan H. Fenn, Editor. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 345. \$6.00.

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: Evaluation and Executive Control, James H. Taylor. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 326. \$7.00.

PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, Felix A. Nigro. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 499. \$7.00.

REVENUE BONDS FOR STATE PARK AND RECREATION AREA DEVELOPMENT, 1959, Ernest E. Allen. National Conference on State Parks, 901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Pp. 93. Paper, \$1.00.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC USE AND PROJECT DATA: Civil Works. Corps of Engineers, Dept. of the Army, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 4. Free.

USER-RESOURCE RECREATION PLANNING METHOD, A. National Advisory Council on Regional Recreation Planning, Hidden Valley, Loomis, Calif. Pp. 80. Paper, \$2.00.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT 1958-1959. State Division of Recreation, Department of Natural Resources, 722 Capitol Ave., Room 3076, Sacramento 14, Calif. Pp. 70. Free.

Audio-Visual

ADMINISTERING AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICES, Arl-

ton W. H. Erickson. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 477. \$6.95.

A-V INSTRUCTION: Materials and Methods, James W. Brown, Richard B. Lewis and Fred F. Harclerod. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 554. \$7.95.

DO-IT-YOURSELF FLANNELGRAPH LESSONS, Sylvia M. Mattson. Zondervan Publishing, 1415 Lake Dr., S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 31. \$5.00.

EDUCATORS GUIDE TO FREE FILMS, 19th Annual Ed. 1959, Mary Foley Horkheimer and John W. Diffor, Editors. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 639. Paper, \$7.00.

GUIDE TO FREE FILMSTRIPS, 1959, Mary Foley Horkheimer and John W. Diffor, Editors. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 190. Paper, \$6.00.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF TELEVISION, A. Daniel Blum. Chilton Company, 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 288. \$10.00.

TAPE RECORDER IN THE CLASSROOM, The Julia Mellenbruch, Editor. Visual Instruction Bureau, University of Texas, Austin 12. Pp. 67. Paper, \$2.00.

Sports, Physical Education

EDUCATION THROUGH PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (3rd ed.), Pattric R. O'Keefe and Anita Aldrich. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 377. \$4.50.

FOOTBALL MADE EASY, George Young. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 124. \$3.75.

GLORY OF SAIL, The, Frank and Keith Beken. John deGraff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 183. \$10.00.

HANDBOOK OF BASEBALL DRILLS, Archie P. Allen. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 212. \$4.95.

NEW INVITATION TO SKIING, Fred Iselin and A. C. Spector. Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 243. \$4.95.

PHYSIOLOGY OF EXERCISE (3rd ed.), Laurence E. Morehouse and Augustus T. Miller, Jr. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo. Pp. 349. \$4.75.

TABLE TENNIS—A New Approach, Ken Stanley. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 108. \$3.25.

TACKLE LAWN TENNIS THIS WAY, Angela Buxton. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 132. \$3.25.

TACKLE SOCCER THIS WAY, Duncan Edwards. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 111. \$3.25.

TEACH YOURSELF BADMINTON, Fred Brundley. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 173. \$2.00.

TEXTBOOK OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (5th ed.), Catherine Parker Anthony. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 574. \$5.35.

TRACK AND FIELD FOR COACH AND ATHLETE, Jesse P. Mortensen and John M. Cooper. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 246. \$4.95.

WOMAN'S BOWLING GUIDE, The, Sylvia Wene. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 113. \$2.95.

YOUTH AND FITNESS (National Conference 1958). AAPHER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 80. Paper, \$1.80.

VERDICT OF THE SCOREBOARD (college athletics), Ade Christenson. American Press, 489 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 190. \$3.00.



PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Community Theatre—Idea and Achievement, Robert E. Gard and Gertrude S. Burley. Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 124 East 30th Street, New York 16. Pp. 182. \$3.75.

Robert Gard is well-known as the director of the Wisconsin Idea Theatre at the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Drama. Gertrude Burley, his assistant, has developed a notable series of theater classes for children and is a firm believer in drama education for the young. Their combined efforts have produced a book of real significance.

Those interested in knowing more about community theater, its objectives, its varying types of sponsorship, its policies, and so on find this book well worth careful study, as well as interesting reading. It throws the searchlight of experience on every aspect of community theater, and answers key questions about professionalism, original plays, leadership, management, and community relations.

Over half of this book consists of conversations with drama directors of community theaters in various cities representing every section in the United States except New England and the Northwest. It is through these conversations that the problems and the answers (when there are answers) are discussed. This is the meat of the book.

An excellent bibliography and a representative list of American community theaters, listed by states, add to the value of the book. Highly recommended.

The Playground as Music Teacher, Madeline Carabo-Cons. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 247. \$5.00.

Here is how to teach the rudiments of music through the use of musical games. More than one hundred games are described and can be played on a music staff marked on a playground. Recreation leaders, as well as children, will find this book an easy and pleasant introduction to the single, basic elements of music. Directions are detailed, clear, and accompanied with appropriate

diagrams and musical illustrations. Those who are already acquainted with the symbols of music will also enjoy these games.

Fifty Years with Music, Sigmund Spaeth. Fleet Publishing, 70 East 45th Street, New York 17. Pp. 288. \$4.95.

This entertaining and informative book is a treasure chest of photographs and writings from the pen of Sigmund Spaeth, one of the most significant and influential musical figures of our time. Dr. Spaeth treats of everything from the poet Milton to the facts of life in popular song. He writes of music appreciation for the uninitiated, grand opera, rock 'n' roll, and barbershop with equal enthusiasm and soundness of judgment.

Here is a book that will be read with joy by laymen and sophisticates alike, for it is replete with the vitality and enthusiasm which have characterized Dr. Spaeth's long career and faithful service to the musical world.

Creating a Climate for Adult Learning. Adult Education Association, 743 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 11. Pp. 116. \$1.00.

This is a report of the Conference on Architecture for Adult Education, held in Lafayette, Indiana, in December 1958, in connection with the formal opening of the adult education facilities in Purdue's new Memorial Center building. The idea for the conference was conceived by the Commission on Architecture for Adult Education of the Adult Education Association. Except for a brief report of a discussion group session on community centers, there is little specific reference to recreation in the volume. However, much of the material can be directly applied to recreation programs, especially for adults. Many valuable suggestions for the planning of recreation buildings appear in reports relating to design, equipment, research, planning, and environment, as well as reports of significant adult education program trends affecting ar-

chitecture. Of special interest is an analysis of over two hundred replies submitted by administrators and program personnel to a questionnaire requesting opinions with reference to the physical facilities now provided for their programs.

Public Personnel Administration, Felix A. Nigro. Henry Holt & Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 499. \$7.00.

This publication deals with the various phases of public personnel administration. The basic problems in each personnel area are considered in the light of the latest developments. The book is written quite as much for the layman as for the personnel specialist and gives quite a clear picture of the planning involved in carrying out an effective personnel program. For comparison and contrast, frequent references are made to personnel developments in industry.

Readings in Human Relations, edited by Keith Davis and William G. Scott. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 473. \$6.50.

The authors have attempted to present the integrated social science approach that recognizes that human relations uses ideas from many disciplines. Although the material is management oriented, it draws from the fields of psychology, sociology, economics, labor relations, and ethics.

There is considerable treatment of such subjects as the philosophy of human relations, employee morale and motivation, leadership and supervision; and, in general, it deals with the trends in human relations. This book should be helpful to those interested in seminars and discussions in human relations and it could be good personal reading for executives and students.

The Study of Leadership, Dr. C. G. Browne and Thomas C. Cohn. Interstate Printers and Publishers, 19-27 North Jackson Street, Danville, Illinois. Pp. 487. \$5.75.

This book contains selected material concerning the major current thinking by psychologists and sociologists on the subject of personnel. It is the result of the broad survey of leadership literature in the attempt to select published studies that have some significant contribution to the various aspects of leadership.

The book attempts to analyze leadership and leadership behavior and also

deals with the training and the dynamics of leadership. It is a very helpful volume for those who want to keep up with current concepts and philosophy of leadership.

Growth Through Play, Albert M. Farina, Sol H. Furth, and Joseph M. Smith. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 246, illustrated. Spiral bound, \$5.75.

This very attractive book is a comprehensive source of play activities for kindergarten and elementary school children. Its opening chapters contain excellent discussions of the value and meaning of play, selection of games, and leadership techniques.

The remainder of the book is devoted to characteristics and activities of children from four through twelve. Each age-group section includes classroom games, creative play, action games, song play, self-testing activities, folk dancing, party games, pencil-and-paper games, ball games, and the like.

Music is given whenever needed. Game formations or layouts are illustrated. A bibliography, sources of records, and an index are further aids that make this a very well-planned and useful book.

Pictures Tell Your Story, Daniel J. Ransohoff. National Publicity Council, 257 Park Avenue South, New York 10. Unpaged. Paper, \$1.75 (plus \$.09 postage).

Even if you feel you know all there is to know about taking, buying, or using photographs, this book may still give you some information you don't have or some ideas you can use. On the other hand, if you feel you need a good deal of help and advice this book is an easy-to-follow guide. Unlike many books on photographs, it also includes some discussion of the way photographs are reproduced, as well as sections on controlling the use of photographs, their care, and credits.

The book is lavishly illustrated with pictures that make the point, including some that deal with such hard-to-photograph subjects as the physically and mentally handicapped. Not just any picture but the right picture in the right place can help to get better understanding for the job you are doing and the support you need.

Amazingly low in cost, this book is inexpensive enough to make it easy to add to your personal as well as your office library.—*Anne New, National Recreation Association Public Information and Education Department.*

RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

Pamphlets and other aids for the recreation leader:

Spectator Control at Interscholastic Basketball Games by Glenn C. Leach of the athletic department at Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey, covers a topic and situation only too prevalent in basketball and other sport events, whether under school or other auspices. The number-one factor causing problems, according to Mr. Leach, is the crowd's reaction to officiating. "This is usually the result of poor knowledge of the game and the rules on the part of the spectators." Anyone responsible for the administration of athletics will be interested in the solutions offered in this booklet. Available for one dollar from Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, New York.

A Planning Report on Zoos is one of a series of workmanlike reports being issued by the Metropolitan Planning Department of Marion County, Indiana. While its immediate purpose was to analyze and evaluate George Washington Park as a possible site for a zoo for the city of Indianapolis, it presents general planning guides and principles for zoo-site analysis in any locality. It was edited and compiled by Carl B. Generich, Jr., administrative assistant, and is available for fifty cents from the department, Room 405, City Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana. (Ask also for a list of the department's other reports.)

Everglades—The Park Story by William B. Robertson, Jr. is the before-and-after report of an unusual and timeless area. It is illustrated with striking black-and-white and color photographs by Dade W. Thornton and others. The author is a field research biologist of the National Park Service. This excellent presentation of a national park is available for one dollar from the University of Miami Press, Coral Gables 46, Florida.

Social Changes & Sports is the report of the National Conference on Social Changes and Implications for Physical Education and Sports Programs, held in Estes Park, Colorado, in 1958. Over two hundred college educators and national authorities in women's sports and athletics attended this meeting along with some of the country's top economists, psychologists, and anthropologists. Among other interesting material are an address by Mrs. Rollin Brown, chairman of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, on the "Challenges of Today"; a discussion by Margaret Brown Clark of the University of California School of Health, on

"Play and Cultural Values"; and another by Margaret Lantis of the U. S. Public Health Service on "Foreseeing Women's Recreation in the 1960's." The report is available for two dollars from AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Know Your Congress is published every session of Congress for ready reference and contains over one hundred pages of pertinent information about the current Congress, its members and committees, as well as useful facts about jurisdictions, powers, and functions. Next issue will appear January 3, 1960. Available for two dollars from Capital Publishers, 1006 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (Also available for fifty cents is a digest of material on our individual states and capital city, entitled *Know Your Country*.)

How to Keep Fit and Like It (2nd ed. rev.) is by Dr. Arthur H. Steinhaus, professor of physiology at George Williams College, Chicago, and one of the session speakers at the 41st National Recreation Congress. This covers every aspect of fitness, from sleep and how to get it, to dancing, to growing old gracefully, and certainly has many implications for the recreation program. Available for fifty cents from the Dartnell Corporation, 4660 North Ravenswood, Chicago 40.

The Calendar of Musical Activities in the United States for 1959-60, issued by the President's Music Committee of the People-to-People Program, is four times bigger than the committee's initial effort last year. Information from fifty states covers over six thousand music performances in 580 cities and includes symphony, choral, band, and jazz concerts; ballet, dance, and chamber music performances; recitals; folk festivals; and various music workshops. Each event is defined as to date, conductor, soloist, and sponsoring organization. The 168-page calendar is available for one dollar postpaid from the committee at 734 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Troubled People on the Job offers good advice to those of us who supervise other people and may have to handle difficult employees and situations. The pamphlet was prepared by the Committee on Occupational Psychiatry of the American Psychiatric Association and is intended for supervisory personnel in almost every setting. Available for fifty cents from the Mental Health Materials Center, 104 East 25th Street, New York 10.

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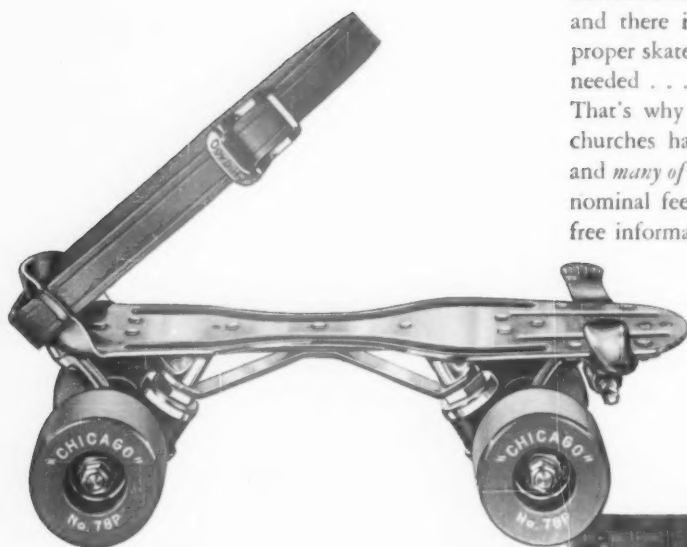
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